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HOOVER PEACE PACT ACCEPTED IN CALIFORNIA

Johnson, Long Head of Progressives in State, to Aid Nominee

FIRST UNITED G. O. P. FRONT IN 18 YEARS

Victory for Secretary and Re-election of Senator Assured

By a Staff Correspondent

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Peace reigns this year within the ranks of the Republican Party in California for the first time in 18 years.

Long-enduring differences, political, economic and personal, have been suppressed in a common struggle—the realization of two vast projects which will open wide to the state the portals of industrial and agricultural development.

The great Boulder Dam water and power plant, which would give to Imperial Valley the flood protection and irrigation waters it must have to insure its existence and development, and to Los Angeles and other cities in the southern half of the State the water supply and electric power they need, and the bay bridge across San Francisco Bay, the mightiest span of its kind in the world if erected, are in the "peace pact."

Backs Hoover and Johnson

That the State may win these two objectives, Progressives and Conservatives have joined hands to return once more to the United States Senate to continue to lead the effort on their behalf, Hiram Johnson, senior Senator, and to send another Californian and a world-renowned engineer, Herbert Hoover, to the White House.

In 1920 Mr. Johnson, then a candidate for the Presidency, defeated Mr. Hoover in a sharply fought contest for the state's endorsement. Mr. Hoover was supported by the elements within the Republican Party who had opposed Mr. Johnson throughout his political career as the Progressive leader of the State.

Again in 1924, running as a Progressive, Mr. Johnson opposed and defeated a Coolidge slate of delegates. This year friends and supporters of Mr. Hoover and Senator Johnson interested in seeing them continued in high public office where their abilities and experience would have full play in the interests of California and the nation, are determined to bring them together on a common ground—the championship of Boulder Dam and the Bay Bridge.

Senator to Support Nominee

This plan has succeeded and at Mr. Hoover's invitation, Mr. Johnson was his guest in his home in this city. Later Mr. Johnson told newspaper men that, being a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, would support Mr. Hoover. He said that no plans had been made as yet for him to take the stump for Mr. Hoover. He expressed complete confidence that Mr. Hoover would carry the State.

Mr. Johnson's declaration brought to an end, for the time being and appears to be for the duration of the senatorial and presidential campaign, a long and bitter political struggle. But for the campaign the two candidates have joined forces, making certain, according to political leaders of both groups, the re-election of Mr. Johnson and the capture of the electoral vote of the State by Mr. Hoover.

Tribute to Hoover

The peace, or truce, is a tribute to Mr. Hoover's organizing and political talents. In achieving this harmony in his home State, he has succeeded as he has in other states where sharp opposition within the party was brought against him.

It is practically the last problem within the party ranks that confronts him, and he and his managers are confident that within a few weeks, after he has made his acceptance speech and the campaign gets into

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Sherman's Statue to Have Gold Coat

Clean It Up, I'll Pay, Said New Yorker—They Did—Bill \$3000 Please

NEW YORK—When John J. Schmidt comes home from Europe he is going to get a bill which will include this item: "New coat for General Sherman—\$3000."

Every morning Mr. Schmidt, who is a real estate dealer and philanthropist, passed the equestrian statue of the Civil War general which stands at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park. The general, he thought, was beginning to look a bit shabby of late.

Mr. Schmidt spoke about it to the social and community welfare committee of New York Lodge No. 1 of the Elks, of which he is a member. "You get permission from the Park Commission to clean up the general and his horse," he said. "I'll pay the cost of dressing them with gold leaf."

The committee did. Workmen have already applied coats of red and yellow paint to the statue, which is a work of Saint-Gaudens, and General Sherman will shine forth in resplendent gold within the next few weeks.

Great Blue Ridge Park to Have 300,000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Luray, Va.

ANNOUNCING that the final boundaries of the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia's Blue Ridge to include 300,000 acres, the Department of the Interior declares that the East through its southern gateway would soon have two of the most picturesque parks in the country.

The Virginia project now has approximately \$2,500,000 on hand, and the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee is expected to be established by the spring of 1929.

Federal Radio Board Defines Station Policy

Good Reception First Requirement—Say No General Upset on Aug. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Any radio reallocation plan adopted by the Federal Radio Commission must include four requirements, according to O. H. Caldwell, commissioner. These he names good radio reception, equal radio facilities for each zone, provision for local stations and minimum upsetting of popular stations.

Suggestions that general upsetting of stations was imminent were discounted by Mr. Caldwell replying to a letter written by F. H. Doolittle of Station WBRC, New Haven, Conn. To insure good radio reception, "a sufficient geographical separation between stations to prevent heterodyne interference and sufficient kilocycle separation to avoid cross-talk," is necessary, says Mr. Caldwell. Good reception necessarily involves some degree of vision and power reduction, he adds.

Equal Facilities

"The Davis-Dill clause, enacted by Congress in March, 1928, requires that equal facilities shall be assigned to each of the five zones. In order that such equality may be absolute and also self-evident to every inquirer, including members of Congress, it appears important that the same number of positions of stations of each class be assigned to each of the zones. Within each zone that the number of stations be assigned proportionately to the population of the states, as the law directs."

"In order that local broadcasting stations, desiring to reach only a restricted area may have an opportunity to operate, it is important that provision be made for a relatively large number of such local stations with powers of from 10 to 50 watts, and perhaps up to even 100 watts in a few cases."

Few Changes Planned

"So far as possible stations now enjoying a large following of listeners should be disturbed or moved or modified as little as practicable, so that the least possible inconvenience to operation will be suffered by the listening public."

"An allocation worked out upon this basis will bring improved radio reception to the great majority of the American people, providing for both local listeners and distant farm listeners, and will, moreover, follow strictly the mandate of Congress, as required by the recent equalization law."

The Case for Quicker Justice

What England Has Done to Modernize the Law

Rapidly changing social and economic conditions in the United States are making constantly increasing demands upon an outgrown administration of criminal law. Some of the needs for improvement are being set forth and possible remedies indicated in a series of special articles in the Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the tenth.

By WILLIAM LATEY,

Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple

LONDON—In Westminster Hall, that old gray building which goes back 800 years to William Rufus, there were assembled about four years ago some hundreds of American judges and lawyers, and I well remember Charles E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, dwelling in his memorable speech on the value to both countries of the common heritage of the English common law.

It was my privilege to come into contact during the visit of the American Bar Association with many of its members, and to conduct some of them, including the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, round the Supreme Court and the Old Bailey (as the Central Criminal Court of England is popularly known) while they were in session.

Americans Make Comparisons

It came as a surprise to myself and colleagues at the bar that most of our visitors compared the procedure of the English courts with the American to the detriment of the latter, and gave such details by way of criticism of American court procedure as to indicate that this uninvited expression of opinion was sincerely meant and not merely an intention to flatter.

Never having had an opportunity

EGYPT SHOWING READINESS FOR DICTATORSHIP

Country Tired of Political Dissensions—Asks Results in Everyday Affairs

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—Egypt is showing a growing inclination to accept dictatorship despite its unconstitutionality. A deep impression has been caused by the strong wording of the decree abolishing parliamentary government for three years. The Nation had grown accustomed to flowery declarations and was taken by surprise at the uncompromising nature of the edict of the Premier Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud. Moreover, the country is tired of political squabbling and wants "results in everyday affairs," as the *Al-Nahd* newspaper expressed it.

The Premier realizes that he has assumed a heavy responsibility and that it is impossible now to turn back. Success will be the only justification. The Cabinet's bravery is widely admired, despite the belief that no Egyptian public man may dare tell his countrymen hard facts, and that he prefers to use evasive tactics and pretexts, such as drafting a new electoral law or redistributing the constituencies.

Improve Nation's Prosperity

No doubt it is felt that the Premier is determined to clear up the administrative measures of past cabinets and improve the nation's material prosperity, dealing with the pressing problems of increasing irrigation water, heightening the Assuan Dam and improving the roads and village conditions and finally when the internal reforms are settled, turning to Egypt's relations with England.

Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud took honors in history at Balliol College, Oxford; returned to Egypt, he obtained considerable administrative experience in the ministries of finance and the interior, was appointed minister of Fayum Province, then governor of the Canal Zone in 1911. At the end of the war he joined the Egyptian national cause, championing independence under Zaghlul Pasha.

Mahmoud was one of the four deported to Malta by the British military authorities in 1919. When the "Wafd" split occurred in 1920, he was one of the dissidents supporting Adly Pasha and in the latter's Cabinet he was made Minister of Communications. In the Sarwat Pasha and Nahas Pasha Cabinets he was Minister of Finance.

Opposition Press Moderate

The tone of the Opposition press is far more moderate than was expected. It is believed to be apprehensive of the clause in the decree suspending the freedom of the press. The Premier has said that he invites constructive criticism, but is determined to prevent incitements to revolt. No doubt the Wafd will do all possible to stir the country against the Government. Strong measures were taken to prevent rioting at Tant on Friday when, despite constructive criticism, the Wafd press, in holding a widely advertised meeting.

Five hundred police were alert from early morning and prevented the ingress of crowds from the country. Pasha and the Wafd executive arrived in the evening. The crowds were controlled and the police had an adequate force of the Egyptian army to help, the only incident being the throwing of sticks, and a few stones, at the police. If such strong measures are pursued, it is believed there is little danger of disturbances.

World Believed to Be Awakened to the Futility of All Warfare

International Relations Institute Speakers See Old Fallacies Vanishing

By a Staff Correspondent

SEATTLE, Wash.—Through the application of right reasoning and an understanding of the futility of conflict, war can be abolished without so much as changing the basic qualities of human nature. This was the message brought by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, to delegates at the opening of the Institute of International Relations' first northwestern session.

Dr. Hall declared that the struggle to end war is as old as Christianity, and that the prospect of success was never brighter than at present. The world he believed to be entering a period in which "social control" will be exercised against the folly of battle, and that as the lines of ignorance are pushed back through education, warfare will cease.

"A purely emotional appeal for peace," he said, "is weak, for that is the very appeal employed for war by the militarist and is backed up by the glamour of history and the glory of heroism. However, the emotions cannot be ignored, but must be rightly used for peace."

Sees Strong Will to Peace

"Social control involves a violation or modification of a nation's sovereignty but that is nothing new, since every mutual treaty imposes a restraint upon the sovereignty of nations. And social control as directed toward world peace, shows there is a strong will to peace."

"It is inconceivable that, given this will to peace, nations would violate a treaty which has as its object the submission of disputes to arbitration before taking up arms. Moreover, a greater understanding of the futility of war is being gained. No nation can harm the power or strength of another without harming her own economic position. Men are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Teacher Finds Too Great Stress Laid on War in History

Would Rid Books of Preponderance of War in Favor of Victories of Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More space to economic and social facts in school histories would cause more respect for work and progress in the younger generation than the emphasizing of battlefield exploits, according to Dr. Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education at the Minneapolis School of Education, speaking at the University of Rochester summer session here.

"Put young people in possession of facts, show them the dignity of labor and give them an intelligent appreciation of it, and more will be accomplished than by the most brilliant oratory," he said. "The inventions of the last 100 years are the foundation of our social life, and many of them have a far wider influence on the lives of American people than Presidents. Yet school histories barely touch these."

Dr. Koos supported his contention with figures which, he said, illustrated proportional space given to respective subjects in 18 current history textbooks as follows: Military campaigns, 87½ pages; inventions, 5½ pages; railroads, 2-7-10 pages; relations of capital and labor, 1-8-10 pages; labor organizations, 6-10 of a page; child labor, nothing; the liquor problem, 3-10 of a page; women in industry, nothing, and suffrage, two to three pages.

Hope rests in the tendency of a few educators to overlook the shortcomings of various history textbooks in favor of economic and progressive facts as presented by available literature, Dr. Koos said.

AUTHOR'S SON ADDED TO DICKENS LEAGUE

Americans Invite Him to Join Movement Honoring Father

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Dickens League, Inc., whose letterheads bear this excerpt from Charles Dickens' writings: "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, and to all the people you can," and whose aim is to perpetuate the memory and propagate the ideals of Charles Dickens, has announced the receipt of the following letter from Henry F. Dickens, son of the author:

London, Eng.
Mortimer Kaphan, Esq.,
American Dickens League,
Metropolitan House Building,
New York City.
My dear Sir:
By all means add my name to the list of the Honorary Advisory Council of the American Dickens League.

I consider it an honor to be asked. Yours truly,
HENRY F. DICKENS.

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Sues for Peace



DR. ARNOLD B. HALL
President University of Oregon,
Speaker at International Relations
Institute.

realizing that we don't get nearer the truth on battlefields, and that the victor is always a loser."

Dr. Hall declared that the Monroe Doctrine was at the time of its promulgation correct in its assertion that the peace of America could only be assured through assuring the peace of the Western Hemisphere. Under modern conditions, he argued, the peace and safety of America can only be safeguarded by securing the peace and safety of the entire world.

Blasts Common Fallacy

Combating the contention that war is ingrained in human nature and that human nature cannot be changed, Dr. Hall pointed out that through better understanding of the futility of slavery, dueling and many other archaic institutions, they have

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AIRPLANE HELPS GLOBE-CIRCLERS TO SET RECORD

Mears and Collier Enact Adventure Story, "Around the World in 23 Days"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Around the world in 23 days" may be the title of a new adventure story written by C. B. D. Collier and John Henry Mears, who have just landed at the Battery, having circled the globe by airplane and steamship, keeping just ahead of the moon and bettering their former record made in 1913.

In the gray mists of the morning of June 29, the two fliers took off in a Fairchild monoplane. Several weeks before, the steamship *Olympic* of the White Star Line, had steamed from New York and was off Ambrose Light when they were hoisted aboard. A similar plane had been stowed away about the vessel. On July 5 they arrived at Cherbourg, took wing and were soon in Paris. From Paris, with as little delay as possible, they went on to Cologne, Berlin, Koenigsberg, Moscow, to Kazan, Russia, and Chita, Siberia, after a brief stop at Krasnojarsk.

By this time it was 4 o'clock in the morning of July 9. They had no time for sleep, save the which a third gets from his lofty height, a few hours more found them in Mukden. They allowed only a brief stop there, and continued on their time and space annihilation tour. Ping-pong, Korea, sped under them and in a brief moment the landing field at Tokyo with the waiting steamship in the distance came into view.

Traveled 23 Days, 15 Hours

The steamship *Empress of Russia* of the Canadian Pacific line left Yokohama on July 11 with them and their monoplane on board. It seemed slow going across the Pacific until July 20, when the *Empress of Russia* arrived at Victoria, B. C., but with the least delay possible the fliers were off again, this time winging for Spokane, where they stopped only long enough to take on fuel and give their Pratt and Whitney motor time to catch its breath. July 21, at 7:45 p. m., found them circling the landing field in Minneapolis; 11 days before they were flying over Korea. In less than six hours they had left Minneapolis and after three brief stops at Miller's Field, Staten Island. They continued their trip to the Battery aboard a ferry, where the tour was officially clocked by Carl Schory, timer for the National Aeronautical Association, as 23 days.

The fliers traveled 18,725 miles at an average speed of 840 miles a day. Fifteen days were passed aboard steamship and eight in the air, making 8535 miles by steamship and 11,190 by plane. Their flying time averaged better than 1000 miles a day.

Record Exceeded 25 Days

The former record, made in the summer of 1926, by Linton Wells and Edward F. Evans, was 25 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes and 5 seconds. They used all kinds of transportation, hiring their vehicles when and where they could.

A new world's record was also made for Sealham Terriers, for, as the two fliers landed at the Battery and did a dance of joy, there came an accompanying party of Sealham Terriers, their mascot on the trip. The dog will wear a badge of honor, and on his "papers" will be the information that he is the first Sealham to circle the globe by the air and land.

Much of the permanence of the work of Ladd, a retired sea captain, who wrote of peace while he tilled a Maine hillside farm, has been due, Dr. Hill said, to his recognition that peace could best be based upon a "strictly juridical organization with no commitment to political or military entanglements."

A memorial boulder bearing a bronze tablet which briefly outlines Ladd's career was dedicated at the exercises. In the base are pieces of granite from Sweden, Russia, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Germany, and four New England states. The monument was unveiled by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, its erection having been authorized by the Maine Legislature.

Dr. Y. C. James Yen, leader of the Mass Education Movement in China said: "I think William Ladd does not belong alone to your country. He belongs to the world." Dr. Yen assured his hearers that a renewed measure of the helpful friendliness typified by Ladd will enable his fellow countrymen to establish a democracy which will be of benefit to the world.

Peace Society Unveils Tablet Honoring Founder, William Ladd

Several Nations Join in Tribute, and David J. Hill Explains Juridical Plan Pioneer Favored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINOT CENTER, Me.—The task of maintaining peace between nations is essentially the task of maintaining justice between nations. Dr. David Jayne Hill, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, declared in exercises which brought more than 200 persons from many states to this village to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society and author of one of the earliest plans for a "Congress of Nations."

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Turks Draft Law to Abolish Titles

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Constantinople

IT is reported from Ankara that the next session of the Grand National Assembly will discuss draft law providing the abolishment of Turkish titles, pasha and all other titles of honor and courtesy.

Rotary Club Offers Entire List for Jury

Members of New York Organization Stands Ready to Serve Justice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The entire membership of the Rotary Club of New York has volunteered for jury duty as a part of the public service survey made recently by the Merchants' Association showing that the right type of business man and executive is seldom found on juries and that the procedure of justice is hampered thereby.

The offer was made in a letter sent to Frederick J. O'Byrne, commissioner of jurors of New York County, by Charles L. Robinson, chairman of the "Better Citizens' Committee of the Rotary Club, who wrote:

"Learning of the difficulties you find in securing men of affairs to serve on juries the New York Rotary Club offers its membership and its full co-operation in aiding to secure the right type of jurymen for the courts. We hope in this way to aid you, the police and district attorney and other public officials, in the work of suppressing crime, and the promulgation of justice."

"A recent analysis of the occupations of men serving on petit juries brought out justified editorial comment on the appalling number of business men and executives who apparently evade their duties as citizens by being excused from jury service, thus letting the work fall upon a few conscientious men of the right kind, and a large number of men less fitted by experience and education to sit in judgment in the complicated cases of crime, fraud and civil contracts."

"This latter class of jurymen, though they may be honest and well meaning, are easily swayed by eloquence or sympathy and in some criminal cases the conscientious efforts of the police and district attorneys are nullified, and justice is perverted by the incompetent or unintelligent jurymen."

"It is true that petit jurors are subjected to such waste of time, occasional unpleasant treatment by overbearing court attendants and other petty annoyances, which assuredly the judges will be most glad to remedy. It is also true that the present system, with its unfair exemptions and time wasting methods may require remedial legislation."

FILM CENSORSHIP

SURVEY BEING MADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A complete survey of both state and city censorship throughout the United States is being made for the joint committee on moving pictures of Chicago by two leading city clubs.

The occasion for this study is a proposed change in the city ordinance, under which the board of censorship is now operating.

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LYDD GEORGE PLEDGES PARTY TO KELLOGG PLAN

British Liberals Will Work to Make War-Outlawry Pact a "Reality"

STRICTURES PASSED ON CONSERVATIVES

Real Test Will Be, Says Statesman, if Disarmament Reduction Follows

SMALL GIFTS TO G. O. P. FUND TO BE SOUGHT

Nutt Launches Move to Invite Contributions From General Public

WASHINGTON—Small contributions will be sought for the Republican campaign fund this year on a scale unprecedented, it is announced here. The general public is to be invited to give toward Mr. Hoover's election.

A special committee has been set up within the Republican organization and the result is expected by Joseph E. Nutt, the Republican treasurer, to be "nation-wide contributions hitherto undreamed of as regards numbers of contributors."

Anybody who wants to have a stake in Mr. Hoover's election from a few dollars up to \$100 would be welcome, Mr. Nutt said. The limit is the latter figure. Donors going above that amount come into the usual contributor class.

"The women will be asked to take a leading part in the National Contributors' Committee," he said. "Its work will be started immediately and will be extended very quickly into all of the states."

Endeavor to popularize the small contribution as Mr. Nutt plans is looked on here as something of an innovation. It is regarded by observers as bringing the campaign, party and candidates a bit more closely in touch with the people at large.

Historically the campaign contribution has been rather exclusive, associating for the most part with business, industry and people of large means, though the popular approach has been made in the past.

Solicitation of popular subscriptions has been placed in charge of John W. O'Leary of Chicago, who served two terms recently as president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. O'Leary is one of Chicago's foremost business leaders. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

"Every contributor, irrespective of the amount of his contribution, will receive an official receipt executed and signed," Mr. Nutt said. "This feature of campaign soliciting grew out of a desire to give all citizens an opportunity to participate in financing the work involved in a great national campaign."

Mr. Nutt added that "because of Mr. Hoover's record, his popularity and his great service to all of the people of the United States" he expected great response.

Bishop Criticizes Smith's Attack on Prohibition

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Calling attention to the prohibition plank in the party platform Bishop W. N. Alsworth, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an open letter to Maj. John S. Cohen, Democratic national committee chairman, and C. E. Madoc, chairman of the state executive committee, asks if the party nominees have a right to advocate nullification of the law.

In his letter Bishop Alsworth says the party pledged itself and its nominees to "honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," and that it was not pledged "for one month, six months, or two years, but for the four years of the term of administration is entrusted to them."

"To enforce for this time," the bishop wrote, "excludes all idea of modification, weakening, nullification, repeal or substitution of the specific honest effort to enforce."

Ottenger and Tuttle Favored for Governor

NEW YORK—Albert Ottenger, Attorney-General of New York, and Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney here, are at the top of the list of candidates most favored by New York state Republicans for the gubernatorial nominations, according to opinions expressed at a meeting of the Republican state committee, just held at the National Republican Club.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30; Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions: Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 5, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 4. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Home Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 5, through July 24.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 4.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 4.

Hoover "Carries" Illinois

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Herbert Hoover would carry the State of Illinois by 94,000 votes if the national election was held today, according to a straw vote just completed by the Chicago Tribune, a Republican paper of wet tendencies. The poll also indicated there is strong sentiment against Gov. Alfred E. Smith among Chicago women because of his anti-prohibition stand.

As things look today, the Tribune poll indicates, Governor Smith would not carry Illinois, because the Hoover strength down-state outweighs the Smith advantage in wet Chicago.

Missionaries Vote to Oppose Smith

Women From 19 States Adopt Resolution Against Wet Policy of Nominee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—"We solemnly believe we should not elevate to the Presidency a man who personally does not obey the Eighteenth Amendment and politically does not favor its full enforcement." With this declaration more than 1000 women from 19 states, attending the Foreign Missionary Conference here, crossed party lines and joined unanimously in adopting a resolution opposing the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for President.

The resolution recounted that he has been an "unceasing opponent" of dry legislation and obtained the repeal of the New York State enforcement law. It asserted that his election would "imperil all prohibitory legislation."

"We pledge our utmost endeavor," the resolution continued, "to elect to the Presidency the man who stands loyally on the dry plank of the platform of the party that nominated him, and who will uphold the whole Constitution. On this one issue alone of loyalty to the Constitution of the United States with no reference to any other issue, religious or political, we urge all the friends of law and order to stand together in the defense of the Constitution."

The action followed an address by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement. Through the nine national women's organizations affiliated with this committee, 12,000-odd women voters are united upon the issue of enforcement of the law, she said.

The conference also commended Secretary Frank B. Kellogg for his negotiations of the multilateral treaties for the renunciation of war.

Cherrington Criticizes Smith's Dry Law Stand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTERVILLE, O.—Governor Smith's proposed revision of the Volstead Act, permitting each State to fix its own limit of legal alcoholic content, is "a submarine method of attack which not only would be unconstitutional in itself, but would tend to weaken the Constitution and destroy the Eighteenth Amendment," Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, declared in a statement just issued here.

"There is but one legal way to get the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution," Dr. Cherrington said, "and that is to use the method by which it was put into the Constitution."

"What Smith now proposes is what existed before the adoption of the amendment when every state could decide for itself what it would do with respect to the liquor traffic."

The Eighteenth Amendment, adopted by the ratification of the several states, ended the power of the states to determine for themselves, individually, any course of action respecting the liquor traffic that does not go fully as far as the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws of Congress pursuant thereto."

Women Voters to Keep League Non-Partisan

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Increasing the intelligent functioning of the electorate will be the National League of Women Voters' part in the 1928 presidential campaign, the third in which women have voted, Miss Belle Sherwood, president of the league, has announced. The organization's campaign activities will be non-partisan.

The league will support no candidate and will oppose none; it will merely extend and intensify its day-by-day work of educating women for intelligent voting. The league's real get-out-the-vote campaign is a continuous program and not spasmodic, intensified work before elections, it is pointed out.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; slight winds, mostly west or northwest.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler on the Connecticut coast tonight.

Northern New England: Cloudy, possibly showers in Maine tonight; Tuesday generally fair; little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 70
Atlantic City 70
Boston 70
Buffalo 68
Calgary 62
Charleston 84
Chicago 70
Denver 64
Des Moines 64
Eastport 58
El Paso 80
Hatteras 58
Helena 58
Jacksonville 80
Kansas City 74
Los Angeles 58

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:15 p. m.; Tuesday, 5:36 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Moses Asks G. O. P. to Republicize Next Congress

Defeat Walsh in Massachusetts, Senator Urges at Conference

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The senatorial situation in Massachusetts demands the earnest attention of the Republican Party, according to George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, a leader of the Hoover forces, who has just come to New York to attend a parley of Hoover strategists, among whom are Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee.

Senator Moses declared he felt Massachusetts was safe for Mr. Hoover, but he felt that special effort should be made to elect a Republican Senator there in the forthcoming election.

Senator Moses regards Senator David I. Walsh, the Democratic incumbent, who is seeking re-election in Massachusetts, as "an unusually robust political factor." He thinks the Republicans should concentrate on electing a Republican Congress as well as a Republican President. He said the party control in the Senate is now very sharply divided, with one or two men holding the balance of power and that besides putting Mr. Hoover in the White House, the party should assure him adequate administrative support at the Capitol.

Work Attends Meeting

The conference was attended by Dr. Work, James H. Metcalf, Senator from Rhode Island, chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee; W. R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee; Herbert N. Straus, treasurer of the Republican State Committee; national committeemen of most of the eastern coastal states, and William H. Hill, in charge of the Hoover campaign in New York State.

Senator Moses said he felt confident Mr. Hoover would carry New York State, "because," he added, "thousands of votes which went to Governor Smith for Governor will not go to him for President."

Similar to 1924

"I think the situation in New York is similar to that in Wisconsin in 1924, when Senator La Follette ran for President," he continued. "In 1924, as a candidate for Senator, Mr. La Follette received more than 300,000 plurality, but when he ran for President two years later he received something less than half that plurality despite the fact that a Presidential year brought out a reserve voting strength."

"Every Presidential year a big reserve voting strength is brought out. I believe this will be particularly true in New York this year and that many voters will go to the polls who have not voted for some time."

Delaware to Vote Dry

Among those who attended the meeting was Daniel C. Hastings of Delaware who is here representing T. Coleman du Pont. Mr. Hastings says that the big issue in the campaign is prohibition, but that the East will vote dry. This statement coming from Mr. Hastings is regarded as very significant, particularly in view of the fact that he is believed to be speaking for Mr. Du Pont. Mr. Du Pont, it will be recalled, is at the head of the movement in Delaware against prohibition.

Mr. Hastings said that prohibition also is a big issue in Delaware and that notwithstanding Mr. Raskob's championship of the Smith cause, Delaware will also be dry. Asked about the reported allegiance of Renee du Pont for Governor Smith, an fact that Renee du Pont is considered a political power in Delaware, Mr. Hastings said he did not think this would make a difference and that Delaware would be found in the Republican column.

The meeting this morning has been devoted chiefly to finance and the selection of financial directors who will cooperate in the campaign. Handford MacNider, former head of the American Legion, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt are working on a plan to organize a service men's league that will include in its membership legion members and others who served during the World War.

Hill Predicts Hoover Victory in New York

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A victory for Herbert Hoover in New York State is seen by William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover committee in the State, who said that after a survey, he finds the Republican vote this fall will be larger than that recorded for President Coolidge in 1924.

Mr. Hill managed the pre-con-

vention campaign in New York State for Mr. Hoover and has just assumed charge of the campaign headquarters at 15 East Forty-first street here. He said there was evidence of a large increase in the up-state vote, and that in the southern tier of counties, he found from personal observation and talk with party leaders that there will be a large outpouring of those who failed to vote in 1924. There is much more interest in the campaign this year, he said, and voters, even in the remote sections, are talking politics and showing their interest in the election.

Plans are being made by the Republicans for a more thorough organization up-State than they have ever had before.

Special attention was given to securing new varieties of wheat, barley, soy beans and mung beans because of their increasing importance in this country. The collection of soy beans obtained in Manchuria by the Dorsetts is said to be the best ever brought into the country. One hundred varieties were collected with the aid of R. W. Skvortzow, a Russian teaching botany in a Manchurian high school. Learning of the mission of the Americans, he planted the soy bean varieties, and when the Dorsetts visited the place after the harvest they were told to take all they wanted. Investigators in this country were thus saved a year in their study by the efforts of the Russian teacher.

It is expected that among the new soy bean varieties will be found some in regions farther north than where the crop is grown at present.

While seeking the four major crops the explorers were on the lookout for other plants such as fruit and nut trees. A wild apricot found growing on barren rocky Manchurian mountain sides may possibly be cultivated in northern regions, Mr. Dorsett believes. A grape also found growing wild in the mountains may be valuable in developing a hardy grape for sections of the United States where grapes are not being grown.

Propagating material from numerous bamboo plants was gathered to in the bamboo industry in the South. The king coconut, which grows into a beautiful palm and produces the best milk in Ceylon, was also added to the collection.

Radio Time Blocks Smith Acceptance

Democrats Are Negotiating for Shift to Radiocast Notification

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith has been delayed in announcing the date of his notification of the Democratic nomination for the presidency and his acceptance by inability to make satisfactory arrangements with the radio companies for a nationwide hookup to radiocast his address.

He explained he had received a list of available time, but it was "unsatisfactory" and that he was negotiating for a shift on the part of some of the commercial radiocasters. He also stated he was being charged by the radio people for radiocasting the address.

The Governor is working on his acceptance speech in an effort to get it completed by the end of this month if possible.

Smith League Formed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special attempt to line up the Republican agricultural and independent votes for Governor Smith has been launched here with the formation of a "Smith Independent League."

Announcing the league organization, Henry Clay Hainsbrough, former Republican Senator from North Dakota, said he considered election

Seeds From China and East Brought to United States

New Varieties of Chief Crops, Fruits and Other Plants Will Be Tested

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The collection, after passing inspection to determine its freedom from insect pests, will be sent to botanists in the department, state experiment stations and other testing farms to determine the adaptability to the soils and climate of this country.

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Hoover Peace Pact Accepted in California

(Continued from Page 1)

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Result of Conferences

For Mr. Johnson the situation means, politically, negligible opposition. Through the efforts of Chester Rowell, Mark Requa and John L. McNab, the former a strong supporter of the Senator and an ardent admirer of Mr. Hoover and the latter two men Hoover adherents, possible strong opponents of the Senator were dissuaded from entering the lists against him for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The deal struck with Mr. Hoover's approval, Mr. Johnson, in turn, did not oppose him in the delegate contest. This working arrangement led to further overtures between the mutual friends of both candidates with the result that the two men will support each other in their election contests.

This understanding and working arrangement is in sharp contrast with the attitude taken by Charles E. Hughes, when he was the Republican nominee in 1916. Mr. Hughes, acting on the advice of certain anti-Johnson advisers, "chimed" the senator, with the result that he lost the state by a narrow margin to President Wilson and thereby the electoral college votes necessary to win that closely fought election.

Mr. Hoover less than six hours after his arrival here had personal invitations extended to Mr. Johnson, Governor C. C. Young and other political leaders. To Mr. Johnson were sent mutual friends to bring Mr. Hoover's invitation.

Governor Young, a progressive and a long personal and political friend of Mr. Johnson, responded immediately. He called on Mr. Hoover in his presence informed newspapermen he would support him for the Presidency and would campaign in his behalf. He was confident that Mr. Hoover would carry the state by a large majority.

For the next few weeks this beautiful little university city will be the Republican headquarters. Mr. Hoover back in his old home, turned his attention to completing his acceptance speech and conferred with state and Pacific coast Republican leaders.

Before he makes his first formal campaign appearance on Aug. 11 he will take a little vacation journeying into the famous Redwood forests of the State for a few days of camping and fishing. He will have as his guests the Washington newspaper men who accompanied him across the country.

Plans Announced

Charles L. Neumiller, chairman of the Republican state committee, announced plans which will put into active service in the campaign, in the interests of both candidates, 3000 members of the state committee and the 58 county committees.

The first activity of this organization will be the handling of the notification ceremony which will be held in the stadium of Stanford University in this city. The great bowl seats 90,000 persons and it is planned to have at least that many present on the occasion.

Stanford graduates, located in all parts of the country, have plans underway for an organization that will make a national campaign for Mr. Hoover.

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MEXICAN LABOR LEADER LEAVES CALLES CABINET

Situation Is Believed Eased by Withdrawal of Former Opponent of Obregon

MEXICO CITY, (P)—Resignation of Luis Morones, Secretary of Labor, who has been repeatedly threatened since the assassination of General Alvaro Obregon, is believed to have lessened the general feeling of tension.

Agrarian leaders naming Señor Morones as one of the "psychological authors" of the crime, he asserted that unless he withdrew from the Government there would be civil warfare.

The central committee of the Regional Federation of Labor instructed Morones and two other labor leaders, Celestino Gaitan, chief of ordnance supplies, and Eduardo Mosquera, chief of the government printing shops, to resign. President Calles promptly accepted their withdrawal from his Government.

Col. Ricardo Topete, acknowledged leader of the Obregon National Party in Congress said there is now little likelihood of disturbances.

Calles or Saenz
Either President Calles or Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon, will be named by Congress Provisional President of Mexico for two years, Colonel Topete said.

Jose de Leon Tovar, slayer of General Obregon, is ready to pay for his crime without trial, but the Government continues firm in its decision to bring the young art student before the civil courts. Tovar refused the protection of the amparo, or writ of habeas corpus, issued in his behalf on Friday. He said he did not want it and had not asked for it.

Señor Morones, long a political enemy of General Obregon, explained that resignations of the labor leaders were "for the purpose of holding every pretext that our permanence in office may obstruct the maintenance of solidarity in the revolutionary family."

Morones demanded that the Agrarian leaders be halted before the courts to prove their charges against him.

When Congress meets
Colonel Topete said that the special session of Congress called to meet on July 29 will discuss the general situation resulting from General Obregon's assassination and the problem of presidential succession, but will not act on the matters.

Action will be deferred until the regular session, which convenes Sept. 1. At that session canvass of the vote of the recent presidential election will be made.

General Obregon will be declared elected, Colonel Topete said, but when he falls to appear in Congress for his notification Congress will declare an emergency and name a provisional President. A new election would be held July 19, 1930.

The probability, he said, is that President Calles will be asked to continue in office, although Governor Saenz is acceptable to the Obregonistas. "Seventy-five per cent of the Mexican people are Obregonistas," Colonel Topete added. "Peace will prevail because they want it."

Chinese Factions Engage in Fighting

American Sailor Is Shot—British and Japanese Consuls Ask Naval Aid

CHEFOO, Shantung, China (P)—An American sailor was shot today in fighting between Chinese factions. The firing began at midnight between nationalists and a detachment of 5000 soldiers which formerly served under Chang Tsung-chang, military governor of Shantung, and which had been incorporated into the Nationalist army.

Indiscriminate shooting took place in the streets of the city from 10 until 4 o'clock in the morning. The foreign consulates were isolated and their telephone service interrupted. When communications were being established between war vessels in the harbor and the consulates a member of the American naval shore patrol was shot in the hand. Leroy Webber, American consul, has called on the Chinese authorities and demanded that an investigation be made to fix the responsibility for the wounding of the American. The British and Japanese consuls appealed for naval aid.

Later the fighting ceased. The town was placarded with posters saying the former Northerners had overpowered and disarmed the Nationalists. Chang Tsung-chang is believed to be en route to Chefoo from Chinwangtao aboard a Chinese gunboat which still flies the five barred flag of north China.

SHANGHAI, China (P)—Dispatches to newspapers report that the Japanese reply to the Chinese Nationalist Government's notice denouncing the Sino-Japanese treaty, characterizes the denunciation as "outrageous." The reply is said to declare that Japan fears that "such violation of international good faith" reflects against the prestige of the Nationalist Government. On the other hand, Japan understands and sympathizes

with the Nationalist movement aiming at improvement of internal and international conditions and therefore Japanese good will toward proposed revision of the treaty remains unchanged.

Japan will, nevertheless, the reports of the proposed reply say, take effective measures to safeguard her rights and interests if the Nationalist Government actually disregards the treaty provisions and tries to apply the new provisional laws to Japanese residents.

Library System for South Africa Will Be Studied

County Plan Used in California May Be Adjusted to Union's Needs

NEW YORK—The practicability of a system of county libraries in the South African Union will be studied by Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, who has just left here on board the steamship Carman, en route to South Africa.

The work is being sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, which contemplates introducing into the four South African provinces—the Transvaal, Cape Town, Natal and Orange Free State—a library system similar to that already installed in 46 counties of California.

Mr. Ferguson said that governmental and educational authorities of the South African Union have invited the Carnegie Corporation to make a survey of the territory with a view to establishing a library system.

The project is to make books available to persons located in all the South African provinces, Mr. Ferguson said, and does not include the erection of library buildings.

In California, he said, the system has been established in all except 12 counties. The counties in the system draw books from the State Library at Sacramento.

The problem in South Africa will be complicated by the fact that two languages, English and Dutch, are used, and by the small proportion of literacy among the native population, he added.

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"Why Didn't We Think of This?"



Where to Shop and What to See Are Questions Answered by Pressing a Button on the Directory Installed in the Lobby of the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago. The Business Houses and Points of Interest Are Listed in a Frame Surrounding a Map of the City, and Upon Pressing a Button Corresponding to the Place About Which Information Is Desired, a Light Appears in the Map, Showing the Location and Indicating Direction and Route to Be Taken to Reach the Point Selected.

GENERAL NOBLE ASKS PERMISSION TO SEARCH FOR MISSING COMRADES

MOSCOW (P)—General Umberto Nobile is anxious to participate in further search for the six missing members of the dirigible Italia but is having difficulty in obtaining the permission of the Italian Government. Prof. Samoilovitch, head of the Russian rescue expedition aboard the Krassin, informed the rescue commission at Moscow. The professor said that apparently General Nobile has fallen in the esteem of his Government. He added, however, that the Krassin would take Nobile aboard for further rescue work if requested.

Prof. Samoilovitch's message follows: "Replying to Nobile's urgent request, I visited him as he could not leave his cabin because of his broken leg. I went aboard the base ship Citta di Milano accompanied by Lieutenant Vigliani, the Italia's navigator. Nobile asked permission to participate in the Krassin's further search. I told him that I had permission to take him aboard the Krassin, but Nobile said that the Italian Government objects to his participation in the expedition. He therefore asks the Soviet Government to request the Italian Government to permit him to co-operate in the planned expeditionary work. I told Nobile I would radio his request to Moscow."

OSLO, Norw. (P)—The Italian Legation has received a telegram stating that the base ship Citta di Milano has left Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, for Narvik, Norw., with the Italia's survivors.

It is expected that General Nobile and the remaining rescued members of the Italia will proceed by rail through Sweden in a special Italian coach, avoiding Stockholm. It is stated that no interviews will be granted during the journey.

NEW LEAGUE FOR CANADA
OTTAWA—A company, to be known as the Consumers' League of Canada, whose chief aim is the protection of the general public against tariff changes that would seem to be detrimental to their best interests, is announced in the Canada Gazette. The league will follow closely every application received by the tariff board, disseminate information in regard to its possible effect on the public generally, originate and support its own applications for changes and adjustments, and co-operate with any other association whose aims are similar.

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Gold Exports Aid Foreign Reforms

Redistributed Metal Is Used Largely to Stabilize Systems Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Exports of gold the past year amounting to \$580,000,000 contributed to the establishment of monetary reforms in a number of foreign countries, it is noted in the annual review of the Federal Reserve Board for the fiscal year just closed.

The board points out that gold which accumulated in the United States "during the period of monetary disorganization of the world," underwent a process of redistribution in the past year largely in connection with the adoption of monetary reforms. France imported \$257,000,000, Argentina, \$131,000,000; Brazil, \$55,000,000; England, \$33,000,000; Germany, \$27,000,000; Italy, \$20,000,000; Uruguay, \$11,000,000, and Poland, \$8,000,000.

"The building up of gold reserves of the Bank of France, the largest single task of the metal during the year," says the review, "has been definitely connected with the French monetary reform which was consummated on June 25."

Argentina, the second largest importer of gold from the United States during the period, resumed gold payments in August of last year and, under favorable trade and exchange conditions, took a large amount of gold from this country. Of the older countries which received considerable amounts of gold, Italy and Poland also adopted monetary reforms while Brazil and Uruguay were making preparations for such a move.

"Gold purchases by Germany have had the effect of strengthening the reserve position of the Reichsbank and the exports to England have occurred at a time when the amalgamation of the currency issues of the bank and the treasury, the last step in England's monetary reconstruction, was under legislative consideration."

NEW VARIETIES FOUND OF ORCHIDS ON AMAZON
LONDON—Dr. C. A. Garnett of Derby who was deputized by the National Geographic Society of America and several British societies to search the upper regions of the Amazon for rare orchids has arrived in Liverpool.

"We were more successful than we had hoped to be," he said. "I have brought back 2000 plants and 70 varieties, including two specimens that have never been seen before. I shall go out again shortly to search southern Brazil."

ARCHBISHOP BUYS HOUSE
LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury has purchased the house, 10 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd George, who has now settled in Surrey. The Times forecasts the Archbishop's elevation to the Peerage upon his approaching retirement.

BRITISH ACQUIRE WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY
LONDON—The eastern group of cable companies has acquired the West India Cable Company with 8000 miles of cable and £1,750,000 capital. "This transaction," the Financial Times says, "coming on top of the proposed merger between the Eastern Telegraph Company and associated companies and Marconi Wireless completes another step in linking up the Empire's cable and

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Railroads' Abuse of Private Cars Reported to I.C.C.

Handling by Other Lines Only at Regular Rates Is Advocated by Commissioner

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has just been told by Commissioner McNamany that abuses in the use of railroad-owned private passenger cars are common and extensive. He suggested a series of new regulations to limit railroad expenditures in this field.

Mr. McNamany, in a report, advised the commission that a study of private car movements during the last three years had revealed wasteful and unlawful movements on a large scale. He recommended that the commission hereafter forbid one railroad from moving a private car for another road except at regular charges, thus abolishing the system by which such cars are moved free when off their home lines.

The report declared that the practice of transporting persons other than railroad employees in private passenger cars at the same rates charged passengers provided only with ordinary coach accommodations constituted an unjust discrimination and should likewise be prohibited.

A general use of private cars by the wives, daughters and friends of railroad officials for the transportation of parties to and from pleasure resorts was described by Mr. McNamany.

In a number of cases the parties carried on private cars included officers of industrial corporations and their families, indicating a use of the free transportation to influence shipments.

Anschluss Issue Raised at Festival

Schubert Week in Vienna Is Turned to Campaign in Favor of Union With Germany

VIENNA (P)—Throughout the six days of ceremonies in honor of the composer Franz Schubert, there has been a conspicuous expression of sentiment in favor of Austria's reunion with Germany, a hope which the peace treaties had dissipated.

The memory of the great musician became somewhat secondary in the face of the repeated outbursts in favor of Germanic affiliation, not only on the part of thousands of Germans, visiting or residing in Austria, but among legions of Austrians who are dissatisfied with Austria's poor international position.

The most eloquent champion of this movement has been Hans Loebe, president of the German Reichstag, who represented the German people and government at the Schubert festivities.

"Two million Viennese today have proclaimed spontaneous desire for annexation by Germany," Dr. Loebe declared. "This is a warning to foreigners and opponents of reunion who must know that if Austria and Germany are two separate states, it is due to their position, can

you still the instinctive desires of 70,000,000 people? This is impossible. Austria and Germany will be united. When we return home we will tell our people, we have not been in a foreign country, for Austria is a fatherland to every German, a land where we are one people, one race and one state."

Much comment has been aroused in German circles by the apparently studied absence throughout the ceremonies of representatives of the Allied Powers. At a great state banquet only one foreign diplomat was present, the Japanese Minister, although all the others had been invited.

Last week the French Minister called upon the Austrian Foreign Office and said that he had been instructed to stay away from Vienna while the Schubert celebration was in progress, because it was being turned into a demonstration in favor of an Austrian-Germanic union, a project to which the French Government was firmly opposed.

Business Pays Most to Princeton Class

Graduate of 1916 Gets \$7000 for Production Activities, \$3600 in Professions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—That the median annual salary of members of the class of 1916 of Princeton University who became professional men is lower than that of their classmates who entered business is revealed by an investigation made by Donald B. Watt, now of the Department of Personnel at Yale.

The median salary of members of the class engaged in production activities was \$7000, according to the investigation, while the median incomes of those in commerce and the professions were \$5500 and \$3600 respectively. The median salary is described by Mr. Watt as the middle sum in the salaries arranged according to magnitude.

Publishing, real estate and insurance proved the most profitable, but Mr. Watt does not accept the figures as conclusive for the reason that a small number went into each of these fields. The median of three men who went into the publishing business was \$18,000; of five in real estate, \$7500; and of six in insurance, \$6800. The median of 21 who became lawyers was \$5300; of 14 who became investment bankers, \$6000; 3 in advertising, \$4000; and 5 physicians, \$2500. Seventeen teachers and eight engineers had a median of \$3150, while four ministers and \$3500.

UNITED STATES SHIRKS FOREIGN PARCEL POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Urging American merchants to utilize to a greater extent the international parcel post system, the foreign trade bureau of the Merchants' Association has just compiled statistics showing the importance of this means of transportation for small shipments to foreign countries.

Foreign exporters excel Americans in appreciation of the possibilities of this service, the association finds. At present, every foreign country and colony in the world, excepting Cuba, interchanges parcels post shipments with the United States, it added.

Portuguese Rising Is Suppressed by the Government

Three Ex-Ministers Are Arrested—Attempt at Revolution Is Short-Lived

LISBON, July 23 (P)—Three former Cabinet ministers were among those under arrest today after seven persons had been killed and 30 wounded in a short-lived attempt at revolution.

The Government, in an official statement, said the "movement" had a political character, being directed against the present régime, but it lacked the moral atmosphere for success.

The trouble began on Friday night when some officers of the 7th Regiment of Chasseurs at Castellos barracks mutinied. They prevented their commander from entering the barracks and tried unsuccessfully to involve a portion of the Lisbon garrison in the movement.

Loyal troops laid siege to the barracks. Artillery took up positions around the mutinous troops. Traffic in the streets was stopped and all night pickets and armored cars patrolled them.

A storming force supported by artillery started a vigorous offensive on the barracks on Saturday morning. During the attack on Castellos barracks, the artillery did some damage to adjacent houses, injuring some occupants, including one mutinous officer and some soldiers.

The Government asserted that after the loyal troops attacked the barracks, the rebels submitted quickly and about 8 o'clock in the morning the mutinous officers, some non-commissioned officers and civilians, who had joined the movement were arrested. The statement added: "The Government being aware of the existence of other insurrectionary centers outside of Lisbon, took similar precautions with complete success to prevent any outbreak."

Many arrests were made in Lisbon, Oporto and other places. Among those taken into custody were three former Cabinet ministers and a number of former officers who escaped after the revolution of last year.

The Government statement said that the army, navy, national guard and police "manifested once more their entire adhesion to the Government, which is completely master of the situation." It was announced that thus normal life was insured and the restrictive measures had been lifted.

NO SHORT "HELLO GIRLS"
PARIS (P)—Short girls who would be telephone operators haven't a chance in France. Applicants less than five feet tall are turned away, for they can't reach the top multiple jacks of the switchboards.

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TREATY CHANGE WITH CHINA IS HELD IMMINENT

Favorable Kellogg Answer Expected to Nationalist Request for Revision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Probability that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, will consent to treaty revision with China within the next 48 hours appeared imminent when it was learned that a note requesting the United States to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate a new treaty has been received at the State Department from the Chinese Nationalist Government.

State Department officials, although refusing to comment on the note, expect that a reply will be sent in the very near future. They are awaiting a telegram from John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to Peking, setting forth his views on the situation.

Takes Favorable View
Mr. Kellogg is said to view the Chinese request favorably. He has long been considering the question of treaty revision with China and was planning to make a statement this week encouraging the Nationalist Government toward this end. As far back as January, 1927, he issued the following pledge to the Chinese people: "The United States is now, and has been ever since the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, prepared to enter into negotiations with any government of China or delegates that represent or speak for China not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy to China."

Representatives of the Chinese Nationalist Government here now point out that Mr. Kellogg's requirements have been fulfilled. China now is united and has informed the State Department that she is ready to appoint delegates representing the entire country.

"Country is Now United"
Dr. Frank W. Lee, representative of the Nationalist Government in the United States, who has been in Washington to discuss treaty revision, states that "our country is now united and is ready to launch on a reconstruction program along the lines indicated in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book, 'The International Development of China,' and will require foreign capital and technical advisers. It will look to the United States to assist in this program."

China has no favorites among the nations. She regards those nations as her friends that treat her on terms of fairness and equality. "In the past the American Government has always stood for a united China and it is natural for the Chinese people to regard it as a friendly power. American co-operation with China at the present time will undoubtedly work out to the benefit of both countries, for China will be, perhaps, the most important market in the world before long."

LIBERALS DEFEATED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C. (P.)—The Liberal Government of J. D. Maclean was overwhelmed in the provincial elections in British Columbia, by the Conservative Party under the leadership of Dr. S. D. Tolmie. The Conservatives won by a large majority. Late results showed that 29 Conservatives, seven Liberals and one Labor candidate were elected, while 11 seats of the Legislature were still in doubt. Mr. Maclean was defeated in Victoria, and two of his ministers, Dugald Donaghy, Minister of Finance, in Vancouver, and E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture in Chilliwack, lost their seats. The other ministers were leading in their constituencies.

'SALARY BUYERS' FACE CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND, O.—Co-operation between employers and the Cleveland Better Business Bureau, in a campaign to eliminate the type of "loan sharks" known here as "salary buyers," have just about driven that kind of money lender away, it has been revealed in a report of Dale Brown, director of the Better Business Bureau. The "salary buyers," whose particular field is among railroad men,

charge an interest rate of 10 per cent each 15 days, which eventually means about 260 per cent. Mr. Brown has shown. The worker is required to give an order for a part of his salary each payday to the loan company, which is presented direct to the pay office of the railroad company. The bureau has asked employers not to discharge their men, but to simply refuse to honor orders presented by the loan "sharks." Many of them have done this, Mr. Brown says, without any legal actions resulting.

EMBASSIES IN PERU TO ERECT BUILDINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIMA, Peru.—The United States Government has purchased a plot of ground on the Avenida Leguia upon which an embassy will be built. The section is reserved for embassies and legations. A deed for the plot, which will cost \$30,000, shortly will be signed and construction is expected to begin soon thereafter.

The Peruvian Government plans to build an Argentine embassy in the section in exchange for the construction of an Argentine Government of an embassy building in Buenos Aires. A new Brazilian legation building also will be constructed.

NEBRASKA GETS EIGHT NEW PUBLIC BRIDGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OMAHA, Neb.—Advantages of the "recapture" laws will be taken in the construction of seven of eight bridges to be built for public traffic over the Missouri River under Congressional authority at a total cost of about \$12,000,000. As a result all bridges will be free to traffic within 5 to 10 years, it is estimated.

A bridge to be built at Niobrara, Neb., financed by Nebraska and South Dakota, will be free at the outset. The others are to collect tolls long enough to pay for their construction with private capital.

FORT WAYNE SELECTED FOR LUTHERAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE (P.)—Fort Wayne, Ind., was chosen for the 1929 convention city of the International Lutheran League, winning over Cleveland, 504 to 458. The convention by resolution declared itself in favor of winter conferences as reaching more members than meetings at other times of the year, and voted approval of the executive board's action in placing the Arcadia summer camp in Michigan under control of the national organization.

MONTREAL TO WINNIPEG AIR MAIL PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An air mail route between Montreal and Winnipeg is being projected, and a pilot of the Royal Air Force will leave Ottawa soon to make the first survey of the territory over which mail flights may be operating regularly next spring, according to announcement just made here. The present fastest train by rail in summer is 38 hours and in winter nearly 44 hours for a distance of 1300 miles which, it was declared, could be covered by an airplane in approximately 12 hours.

New Art Gallery

Newly established in the Myles Standish Hotel, Boston at Beacon Street and Bay State Road, are the Myles Standish Galleries, under the management of W. C. Mellison. The first exhibition consists of paintings by Anthony Thieme, who will be one of several permanent exhibitors in these galleries. Arrangements are being completed with six other painters for exhibitions in these galleries in the autumn.

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Inventor of Ship's Screw Honored by Viennese Students

Seeing a Paddle Boat in Difficulties Gave Ressel Notion of Propeller

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The shape of the ship's screw was worked out by Archimedes as far back as B. C. 287, but it was left to Josef Ressel more than 2000 years later, to apply it as the driving power for ships.

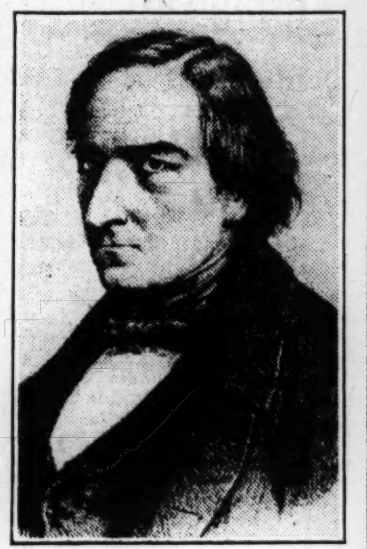
Ressel, whose work was recently honored by technical students here, was born at Chrudim in East Bohemia, not far from Pardubice. After studying at the Linz Gymnasium, he passed to the University of Vienna, where he could only remain two years owing to the poverty of his parents. He was able, however, to go to the Mariabrunn Forestry Academy, being granted a scholarship at that institution by the Emperor Francis as a reward for a pen sketch of the Battle of Lepzig, which the latter considered as a promising work for one so young.

After this training he became a forester in Krain—formerly an Austrian province, but now part of Yugoslavia—at a salary of 500 gulden (about \$1000) per annum. In 1821, he was transferred to Trieste. While there a little paddle steamer in difficulties in harbor made him think of the necessity for other means of propulsion, and ultimately he fixed upon the method of the screw. The first trial was made with a canoe in which the screw at the back was worked by two men, and in February, 1827, he took out a patent to exploit his new invention.

At first, little could be done as a British subject, named Morgan, already held the right of plying paddle boats between Trieste and Venice, and there were 15 more years to run before his contract expired. The

license to build his machinery was only granted by the Austrian Government in September, 1828, on condition that the whole of the plant was made in Austria. The Austrian machine industry was but little developed in those days, and the first experiments with the new machinery failed because it was not sufficiently strong. One of the steam pipes burst, and the authorities immediately forbade any further tests. But during the next few years, Ressel's experiments be-

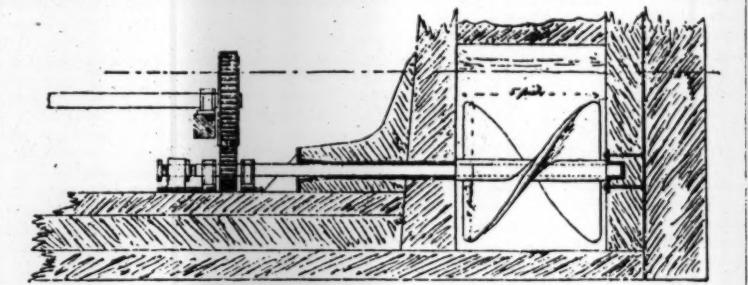
Invented Screw-Propeller



By Permission Technical High School, Vienna
JOSEF RESSL
Who, a Century Ago, Discovered That Archimedes' Screw Could Be Applied to Propulsion of Ships.

came known outside Austria, and in 1836 the trials were resumed abroad, and proved to be quite successful. From that time onward, the use of the ship's propeller spread rapidly. A monument was erected in honor of Ressel in the Ressel Park, in front of the Vienna Technical High School, some years ago.

How Screw System Was First Worked Out



By Permission Technical High School, Vienna
DIAGRAM OF RESSL INVENTION
Arrangement of Shaft Connecting Ship's Propeller With the Steam-Driven Ratchet Wheel is Shown in Above Sketch.

OLD HERALD BUILDING TO BE RAZED IN PART

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Demolition of a part of the old Herald Building in Herald Square is to start soon to make room for a 24-story skyscraper, according to an announcement just made here by the Herald Square Realty Corporation.

The new construction will remove from the mid-town Broadway district one of the most famous landmarks of the last half-century. The skyscraper will occupy about seven-tenths of the site covered by the old Herald Building. The remaining portion of the old structure will be kept intact because of provisions in the present lease. The Herald Building was erected in 1893, when James Gordon Bennett Jr. was the owner and editor of the New York Herald. It was designed by Stanford White.

BUSINESS REPORTED "BETTER THAN USUAL"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Notwithstanding the presidential year, business in Illinois is better than usual for the summer months, according to a report of the Illinois Department of Labor. The statistical bureau of the department bases its conclusions on numbers of men employed in factories and on factory pay rolls. "For the second consecutive month," stated Sidney W. Wilcox, chief statistician, "the customary downward seasonal movement of factory employment has been reversed. During the last 30 days 2.4 per cent more names have been added to factory pay rolls, which also show that 3 per cent more money has been paid in wages by Illinois factory owners. The present upward movement has been supported by all major lines of activity."

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Aviation Needs Private Capital for Best Work, Says Navy Flier

Army and Navy Doing All Possible to Promote Its Progress, but Quickest Progress He Thinks Depends on Public Support

Lieut.-Commander H. T. Bartlett of the United States Navy, an aviator whose training and actual flights have earned for him a high place in the ranks of pioneer aviators, when asked during a recent call at Boston on the U. S. S. Arkansas, what he considered the most notable achievement in aviation, replied: "Oh! Lindy's flight across the Atlantic! It was a marvelous feat. In the quarter of a century since the day when the flying machine piloted by Orville Wright dropped skyward from the sands at Kittyhawk, nothing has occurred in the development of aviation that surpasses Lindbergh's flight."

"One motor! One man! For 33 hours he stood watch, and with no navigator to observe the plane's position, he struck his goal square on the nose."

In Commander Bartlett's opinion, the flight from Alaska to Spitzbergen completed this year by Sir George H. Wilkins ranks next to Colonel Lindbergh's in importance. The officer said that flight, which he had made with a temperature near his goal, had involved considerable risk, but that the obstacle which Sir George had to meet was to start the motors and fly his ship in a temperature 30 degrees or more below zero.

In discussing the future of aviation, the commander said: "Both the army and navy are lending every possible means to promote aeronautics, but until it has the support of private capital and private leadership to a greater extent, its progress will be considerably slower. The aid of civil bodies and local governments must be enlisted if the possibilities of air travel are to be fully realized."

"A good example of what a unity of interest has done for aviation is well represented in Connecticut, said John H. Trumbull, Governor, not only employs the airplane as a safe and quick means of transportation but pilots his own plane, making regular flights between the Capitol at Hartford and his home in another part of the State. "The should be an airport in almost every city and town and wherever there is a body of water convenient to these places a beach should be cleared so that seaplanes might land and be hauled out. The community which builds an airport will be repaid through added business travel and bring and local government is an especially small one an airport will be the means of putting it on the map. A country-wide development of landing fields should bring aviation to a point where persons going a distance of 50 or more miles

in what may be a musical career, place almost to a boy they qualified the intention to enter the course in musical training offered by the new foundation as but one of educational lines it will pursue in the big downtown building, now being renovated and soon to be dedicated to Boston's youthful vendors of news.

Musical classes for either band, glee club, orchestra or harmonica will be held five nights a week at the foundation home, from this time on, Mr. Burroughs has stated, with each class working intensively so that the four groups will be ready for performance at the formal dedication of the foundation in September.

If dates can be satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Burroughs promised, John Phillip Sousa will lead the combined groups at the dedication.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN WILL TOUR IN EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Members of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs have sailed on the Carmania, of the Cunard Line, for a visit to seven European countries. The group includes 59 women from 24 states, representing 19 vocations, who are making the trip to exchange ideas with business women in European countries and to establish friendly contacts with women on the other side of the Atlantic.

The party is headed by Miss Lena Madsen Phillips, president of the federation. They will be entertained abroad by Lady Astor, Lady Rhonda, Frau Clara Mende of the German Reichstag, and other prominent European women.

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MUSIC IN THE MOSQUE IS AIM OF REFORMERS

Turks Propose to Modernize the Ritual of the Mussulman Religion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—As was to be expected, the reforms to modernize Turkey have now extended to its religion. There has been much discussion concerning the inappropriateness of the religion of Islam, as actually practiced, to modern conditions, and there is now a desire to suggest modifications in the ritual of the mosques.

A special commission, formed for the purpose of suggesting reform of the Mussulman religion, has submitted to the faculty of theology here some of its conclusions and there is at least a possibility of the suggested reforms being put into execution.

Reforming Religious Life
The commission contends that religion should conform to the march of progress, and transform itself while, at the same time, preserving its essential character. By this, however, it does not mean that a complete break with ancient procedure and other Mussulman rites should be made, but that it is indispensable that the need for the development in the democracy of Islamism should be comprehended.

The commission thinks religious life should undergo reformation in the way that moral and economic reforms are made—by efficient methods. The suggestions comprise: The furnishing of mosques with pews and cloakrooms; the abolition of the ancient custom of removing boots or shoes when entering the mosque; use of the Turkish language for liturgical purposes and for sermons, prayers and ceremonies; modification of the mosque ritual in such a manner as to lend itself to more agreeable impressions to "the Faithful."

Good Voices an Asset
To attain the latter aim it is advised that only Muezzins and Imams having good voices be chosen, and that these be given special training and preparation. The commission believes that modern religious music uplifts the heart and purifies the sentiment and accordingly it suggests the introduction of music into the mosques. Furthermore, it advocates that preachers of religion in such a manner as to lend itself to more agreeable impressions to "the Faithful."

Opposition Seen Ahead
If these proposed reforms go so far as to be applied, Turkey will again have to "brave" the outcry of the remainder of the Moslem world and the modifications enumerated above are, undoubtedly, nothing in comparison to what would follow. In most of the interior towns and villages of Anatolia the Moslem element is as devout as ever, but in Constantinople, Smyrna and Angora there is a very noticeable falling off in the Mosque attendances, and even religious fetes like Bairam and Ramadan are no longer observed as they were a few years ago.

It is said that at Angora the leaders of the country are never seen in a mosque and the indifference for the Turkish Holy Day, Friday, is clearly manifested by the projected changing of the official weekly holiday from Friday to Sunday, which question will come up for discussion in the next Parliamentary session.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The concession obtained by the French some 25 years ago to excavate historic sites in Persia has been canceled. It was stated during a recent discussion in the Persian Majlis on the proposed engagement of a French specialist for the administration of the National Museum. Little excavating has been done, in spite of the concession, although many priceless relics are believed to be lying beneath the surface of Persian soil. Hope is now expressed by Persians that the Government will encourage

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excavation, although the "treasure hills," which most districts in Persia boast, have not hitherto rewarded the explorer.

The vicinity of Hamadan abounds in interest for archaeologists. A low hill three-quarters of a mile long called "Mussallah" is believed to have been the site of the fort built by Ecbatana and the palace of the kings was placed where the town now is. Some excavating has been done on this hill but nothing worthy of much interest has so far been found.

Geneva Urges New Economic Policy to Help Employment

Control of Purchasing Power of Money Seen as Solution of Social Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—According to figures published by the International Labor Office, the unemployment situation in 1927 was still a serious one, for while in certain countries the position improved, in others it grew definitely worse.

In Germany the number of unemployed in receipt of assistance fell from 1,693,000 in 1926 to 837,000 in 1927, but at the end of 1927 it was 1,188,000. In Great Britain the percentage of insured unemployed fell from 12.6 in 1926 to 9.8 in 1927, but at the end of 1927 the percentage had again risen to 10 per cent.

In Norway, Sweden and Austria, unemployment continued during 1927 at approximately the same level as in 1926. In Finland also the condition remained unchanged, although there was not much unemployment there. But in Denmark and France the average for the year in 1927 was worse than in 1926, while in Soviet Russia the number of registered unemployed rose to 1,287,000. Moreover, in the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands the rate of unemployment at the end of the year was distinctly higher.

In Germany a new law will come into force on Oct. 1 by which the provisional system of assistance hitherto in operation will be replaced by a system of compulsory unemployment insurance covering 16,500,000 workers. This was believed to be the most important legislation passed in Europe during the last year for the relief of unemployment.

In the meantime the International Labor Office continues to insist on the importance of the stabilization of the purchasing power of money as a means of combating the fluctuations in employment which result from monetary instability. The prevention of the lack of equilibrium which at present exists between production and consumption is considered even more important. The International Labor Office, which is working at these problems, believes that good progress is being made toward laying the foundations of a new economic policy which will go far to cure unemployment.

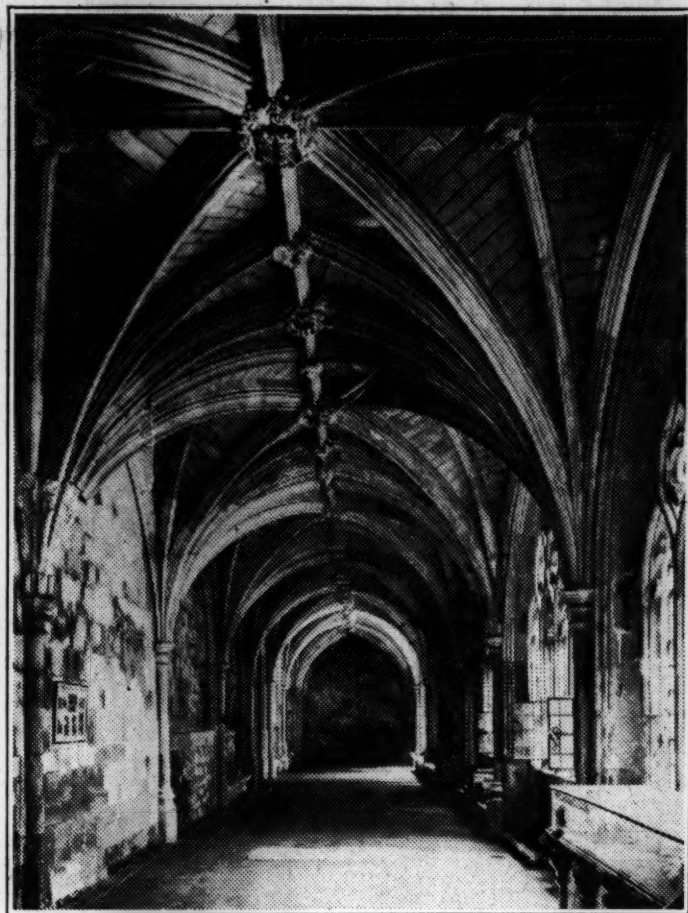
LIBERAL EDUCATION DEFINED TO GIRLS BY SIR M. SADLER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A liberal education is a splendid thing, but there are truths also to be learned from inarticulate but deep thinking persons. Sir Michael Sadler said, when presenting prizes at Queen Anne's Girls' School at Caversham, in addressing the young women who are soon to complete their courses, the distinguished writer on education said:

"In order to prepare for the exigencies of life the intellectual work of schools cannot be too good, because a liberal education is that which liberates or sets us free from wrong prejudices, and malign influences. It is something which makes us free to serve, but its danger is that it may make us too superficially logical."

"It makes us apt to attach too much importance to the verbal expression of truth. It is apt to make us forgetful of the wisdom imbedded in feeling, and the experience of many who have had much less opportunity for organized and intellectual training. What we need to do is never to forget the more timid and secret wisdom which is handed on even through apparently ignorant people."

Beneath This Groining Horses Were Stabled



The Times, London

PART OF RESTORED CLOISTER
For 60 Years Work Has Proceeded on This 800-Year-Old London Church, Restoring Parts That Had Been Used as Stables and Coal-Cellars. In One Part a Blacksmith Had Set Up His Shop. In Another Was the Printing Office in Which Benjamin Franklin Had Worked. Above is the Restored East Walk of the Old Cloisters of St. Bartholomew, Recently Opened by Princess Mary.

Chapel Where Franklin Worked Restored in Historic Smithfield

Famous American Once Set Type in Part of Ancient Church, Turned to Offices—Restoration of Edifice Completed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Princess Mary has been to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, London, and reopened the East Walk of the old cloisters, which have been rescued from secular hands and restored to the ancient foundation. There would be nothing remarkable in a royal visit to an ancient church were it not that it marks the completion of a process of rehabilitation which has been going on for many years with the object of removing all traces of vandalism from the venerable building.

Turn out of Holborn or Newgate Street, where the motorbuses roar, and you will find yourself in Smithfield, the great "smooth field" where tournaments were held, where the dagger of Walworth struck down Jack Cole, and where many suffered martyrdom. You go through a gateway standing between two shops, across a flagged churchyard, and find yourself in a church which has stood there for 800 years.

From Priory to Factories
It was built by Rahere, who, when King Henry I ruled in England, was an attendant at his court. Afterward the church grew into the magnificent Priory of St. Bartholomew, such as it was known in the early days of Henry VIII. The King cast covetous eyes on its wealth and splendor and, in common with other great ecclesiastical houses, it fell at the "Dissolution of the Monasteries." The nave was destroyed. A crude western wall was built, so that the choir of the old priory might serve as a parish church. All the rest of the ground was covered by the residences of great people, which in course of time gave place to the factories and shops that we see today.

The priory building suffered most. The crypt was turned into cellars for coal. The chapels on the north side of the choir and the north transept were pulled down and the south transept was stripped of its lead. In the north transept itself a blacksmith was allowed to have his forge, and the smoke from his fire can be seen on the blackened walls today. In the north triforium was the parish school, and the pupils used to drop their slate pencils through slits in the floor onto the heads of the people below. The south triforium was turned into a Nonconformist Sunday school.

Memories of Franklin

In the Lady Chapel a printer fixed his type cases and presses, and here Benjamin Franklin worked and set type on his first visit to London.

This was the kind of "desecration" that went on till 60-odd years ago, when a process of restoration began and has continued to this day. The three north bays were recovered and restored. Foundations were found on the south side and a little chapel erected thereon. Five bays which had up to that time been used as stables were purchased. Until 1905 the bays of the cloisters which have been reopened by Princess Mary were also occupied as stables, with the original flooring hidden under seven feet of earth. In the Lady Chapel there is not a trace of the printing office where Benjamin Franklin worked.

The old nave will never be recovered, but otherwise the priory of St. Bartholomew can be seen almost as Rahere designed it.

CHINESE GENERAL DEMANDS PAYMENT FROM MILL-OWNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—An English capitalist who, while traveling in China, was fortunate enough to visit one of the best-managed Chinese mills, is quoted by the secretary of the International Federation of Textile Workers as follows: "The labor employed was very efficient. Unlike our own system, where people are taken on individually, there—according to local custom—they are en-

World Y.W.C.A. to Move Center From London to Geneva

Budapest Meeting Is First International Conference Since 1914

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—The recent world conference of the Young Women's Christian Association in this city was the first held since 1914. The Y. W. C. A. has now a world membership of over 1,000,000, with branches in almost every country, though it is less than three-quarters of a century since the first association meeting was held in London.

Among the questions discussed was the proposal to transfer the seat of the world's executive committee from London to Geneva, thus following the example of many other international societies, which now have their headquarters in Switzerland. This suggestion was agreed upon.

In the United States, the first city association was established in 1866, and it was only in 1892 that the English committee suggested a joint British and American committee for the purpose of drawing up a constitution along international lines. Two years later Great Britain and the United States assumed joint financial responsibility for the international side of the work; the headquarters of the movement were established in London and an American became general secretary. Thus at a time when the international point of view was by no means taken for granted, the founders of the movement could state "a world life is becoming apparent, as yet very imperfect but distinctly real."

The remarkable similarity in problems facing the women of the world in all lands was emphasized at the Budapest conference. More than 200 foreign delegates attended, including representatives from the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, India, Mexico and Turkey, and 230 Hungarian delegates. It was decided to hold the next world conference in 1930 in one of the larger cities of China, the particular one not having been named yet.

RHODESIA REPORTS STEADY PROGRESS IN ITS FINANCES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Treasurer of the newest self-governing Dominion in the British Commonwealth, Rhodesia, reports a steady increase in revenue, production and overseas trade for the last five years. In his budget statement, last year's imports, for instance, were valued at £7,000,000 and exports at almost the same figure. Half of the imports almost, and more than half of the exports, use the port of Beira, in the Mozambique Chartered Company's territory in Portuguese East Africa. Here great improvements are nearing completion which will increase the cargo-handling capacity by 40 per cent. Beira, as the outlet for the chrome of Rhodesia, now ranks first in the world as an exporter of this and will be almost immediately the chief asbestos shipping port. The Treasurer called attention to the increase in British motor vehicles of 197 per cent last year.

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BALLOT REFORM HELD ESSENTIAL IN ENDING FRAUD

Chicago Civic Bodies Ask Judge to Name Board to Draft Modern Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO — Election reform in Illinois and many other states necessitates bringing ballot laws up to date, in the judgment of Edmund K. Jarecki, County Judge of Cook County, which embraces Chicago. As official head of the county election machinery, the jurist has been asked by the City Club, backed by other civic bodies, to appoint a commission of leading citizens to revise the Illinois election law of 1885.

As county judge he has been active for several years in efforts to improve the election laws for the benefit of the voter rather than the politician. He has defied all obstructive efforts and has uncovered election frauds resulting in special grand jury investigations and trial of many of the guilty.

Fraud is encouraged by obsolete election laws, according to the judge, who in a recent public address declared that politicians found it to their interest to keep such laws antiquated. He charged that election legislation has been drafted in the past largely for the benefit of the political leaders who within the last year have successfully resisted efforts to revise it.

Certain specific recommendations have been made by Judge Jarecki for improvement of the situation, all of which, he points out, are of equal application over the entire country. His outstanding recommendations follow:

Centralized year-round registration instead of on a few fixed days on a city-wide scale by precinct.

Central counting of votes after a certain time on the day after election to relieve tired judges and clerks.

Compulsory service of election judges and clerks, similar to jury duty.

Schooling of the precinct officials for meeting all emergencies.

Organization of an independent and trained force of volunteer watchers serving in the interest of civic righteousness.

Formation of a strong citizens' committee to draft new election legislation.

Music Dean Sees Cultural Growth

United States Is Developing Own Art, Juilliard School Executive Tells Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y. — That the United States is not only developing a sense of beauty, but also is developing an art of its own, was the belief expressed by Ernest Hutcheson, dean of the graduate school of Juilliard School of Music and head of the piano department in the Chautauqua summer schools, before the woman's club here.

"We are not only making progress in art, fiction and drama, but we are becoming a musical nation," he said.

"The growing artistic feeling in our country in the last 15 years is shown in the development of our sense of music. Artists come here regularly, and our whole musical educational system is improving intelligently through various agencies."

"In the steady cultural progress of America the women have been the leaders, because men have been busy building the country. Many towns would never have had music if it had not been for their women's clubs. These clubs can extend encouragement to American composers, by creating an interest in such men as MacDowell and by sponsoring future American composers and musicians. We are turning out with astonishing success artists that need for fear competition with those of any other country. Make it a point to welcome these American artists."

City-Owned Plant Builds on Profits

Plant at Ottawa, Kan., Has Operated for 22 Years Without Tax Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Kan. — A net gain to taxpayers of \$706,400 is reported in a recent statement prepared at the completion of 22 years of service of the local municipally owned water and light plant.

The plant and property, said to be worth in excess of \$800,000 with cash and securities in sinking and reserve funds amounting to \$236,142, is owned by the city at no cost to the taxpayers, and accounts receivable in excess of accounts payable and other earnings with supplies on hand will add about \$15,000 to the assets so that the present value is estimated to be in excess of \$1,050,000.

With outstanding bonds amounting to \$843,600, the net gain to taxpayers in the 22 years that the city has

owned the property is computed at \$706,400.

Much of the property is comparatively new. A new 2500-k.w. turbine was just recently put in service. Enlargement and rebuilding of the room housing the pumps and steam turbines has been in progress during the last 10 months and is now practically complete and paid for except for some odds and ends.

\$6000 Is Offered in Prizes for New National Anthem

Contest Open to All—Ends Feb. 1, 1929—\$1000 for 10 Poems, Ends in October

Competition which it is hoped will produce a new national anthem for the United States has been started by Mrs. Brooks-Aten of New York, who is offering \$6000 to be divided among those submitting the best work, it is announced in Boston.

Mrs. Brooks-Aten, founder of the Brooks-Bright Foundation for the Promotion of International Understanding through Education, has in view the stimulation of "interest in and enthusiasm for a national patriotic song" as well as the discovery of a new anthem.

Few restrictions have been placed upon the contestants. Every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, is invited to enter. Collaboration is encouraged. Every composer or poet is allowed to submit as many compositions as he desires.

The winning of a prize by any contestant, Mrs. Brooks-Aten has stipulated, shall not disqualify him from winning other prizes, since "the purpose in view is to produce the best national anthem rather than to reward individual talent."

Although the final contest does not close until Feb. 1, 1929, a preliminary contest for words only has been arranged to be held during the coming October, with prizes of \$100 each being given authors of the 10 best poems. This is being done, it is stated, that composers may have before them suitable words to set to music. A prize of \$2000 will be given the winner of the final contest; with a second prize of \$1000 and 10 prizes of \$100. Before the final decision is made, however, the first 10 anthems selected by the judges will be radio-cast, and popular opinion solicited.

Lambert Murphy, former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been selected as chairman of the board of judges, Reinold Werren, also formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, a prominent critic, lecturer and author, are to be two members of the board, with two more judges yet to be selected.

Survey of Crops Made by Airplane

Aviation Also Helps Fishermen Find Salmon Schools in Northwestern Waters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW, Ida.—In the Northwest the airplane has been put to two new uses. One is in connection with surveying growing grain fields for insurance purposes and the other with salmon fishing in Alaskan waters.

Officials of the Northwest Mutual Fire Association chartered an airplane at Spokane and flew over the grain belts of the Palouse region of northern Idaho and eastern Washington. They studied the relationship of areas of growing grain to those summer-fallowed or left uncultivated. Whether the grain fields are in large blocks or separated by uncultivated areas is an important factor in determining rates for fire insurance.

Officials of the insurance company said that in previous years the investigations had been made by automobile, and fully three weeks were required to cover the same grain-producing area which could be conveniently viewed in one day from a plane.

Walter H. Remer of Lewiston, Ida., left Seattle with his plane on board a supply ship accompanying a fishing fleet to Alaska for the summer salmon season. When the fleet reached its fishing base, Mr. Remer used his plane to find the schools of salmon.

In 1920, Mr. Remer noticed that salmon betrayed their location by fin-trails on the surface of the water, an observation which led him to conclude that the airplane would be useful in salmon fishing. In addition to locating the salmon, Mr. Remer and his plane assist in establishing closer contact between the various fishing fleets and the canning plants.

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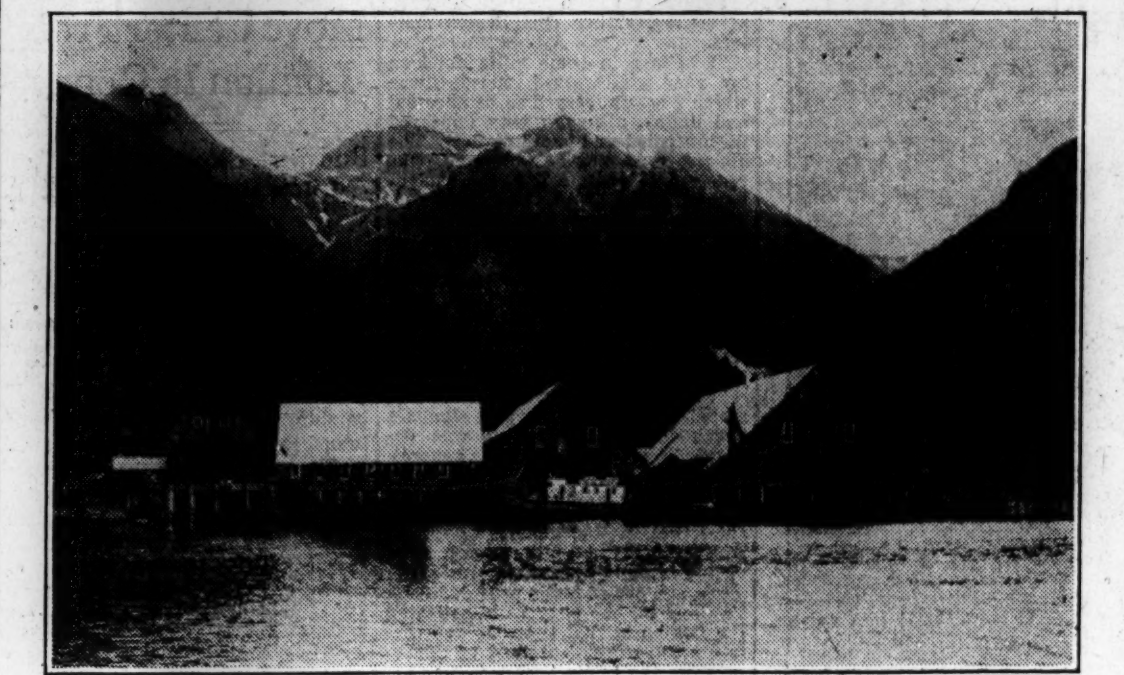
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Salmon's Delay in Returning Aroused Alaska to Its Needs

Canners, Awakened to Dependence on Fisheries, Welcomed Move for Conservation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—Gain out of loss is conceded by those interested in the salmon industry to be the result of last season's unusual conditions in southeast Alaska. When the Association of Pacific Fisheries met this year and voluntarily agreed to abolish the pink salmon of south-east Alaska to return to their spawning grounds in their accustomed time or too late to be taken in the season allotted by government regulations, was not due to depletion nor over-commercialism. But their failure to return had the salutary effect of demonstrating what Alaskan waters would be without salmon.

Not new legislation, but putting teeth into the former law is what has taken place recently. Under the Act of 1924 Mr. Hoover, as head of the Department of Commerce, becomes vested with authority to restrict and regulate the salmon industry, and this is what has been done. The voluntary co-operation of the canners, however, gives government regulation, especially in these frontier waters, vitality and meaning.

Even the inland farmers of Washington and Oregon are being called upon in the work of conservation, and the Government has just made an appropriation to find better ways of keeping the fish out of the irrigation ditches that lead into the rivers to which the salmon return. Screens have been used hitherto, which became clogged with leaves and other debris and so prevented irrigation. Recently a revolving screen has been invented which, it is believed, will remedy this condition.

E. B. Deming has been, since its inception, the head of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, out of which has been formed, together with affiliated companies, the new Pacific American Company, which becomes the largest packer of salmon in the world. The former company started in 1905 with an initial investment of \$450,000. The new company starts out with \$7,500,000. During this period the expansions and improvements which have made it the outstanding company in the whole industry have been made entirely out of earnings.

That later the Government increased those restrictions does not diminish but rather strengthens their case. Following the action of the packers and the Government, the work of E. B. Deming, dean of salmon packers, in organizing the Pacific American Company, with public offerings of securities, was strategic and timely. And the fact that the public has responded so eagerly proves that these remedial measures have taken the salmon industry out of the realm of the hazardous and made it a bankable proposition. Paradoxically, last year's poor run of salmon has no actual bearing on this year's reform measures. The

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unification of China. Dr. Yen, leader of the mass education movement in China, will speak on educational work there.

Dr. Garfield has estimated that the list of prominent Americans and Europeans who will participate in the institute will approximate 300, coming from 24 of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and six foreign countries.

Peale's Portrait of Washington to Be Removed

Famous Painting Acquired in Program for Restoration of Williamsburg, Va.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—The famous portrait of George Washington, painted when he was commander-in-chief of the American armies by Charles Willson Peale, and which has hung in the dining-room of "Shirley," on the James River, for approximately 130 years, has been disposed of by its owner, Mrs. Marion Carter Oliver, to the organization, backed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., now engaged in the restoration of Williamsburg.

Regarded as one of the most valuable paintings in the United States, the portrait has been variously estimated to be worth from \$100,000 to \$250,000. No announcement of the price for which it was sold was made.

The tradition is that the painting, dated 1780, was given by General Washington to his friend, General Nelson of Yorktown, whose daughter, Mary Nelson, married Robert Carter of Shirley. The picture is a life-size, full-length standing portrait.

This portrait was obtained for its new location through the efforts of Mantle Fielding of Philadelphia, a member of the Walpole Society, and a noted authority on early American paintings. Mr. Fielding, while a guest of Spencer L. Carter in Richmond recently, visited Shirley, and was so much struck by the picture and its great historical value that he became keenly interested in the subject.

He got in touch with the representatives of those interested in the restoration of Williamsburg, with the result that the portrait was disposed of to the latter. Many feel that it is extremely fitting for this painting to find its resting place at Williamsburg, which was the scene of so many of Washington's activities.

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Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

The Saloon and the Lawmaker

BEFORE the days of prohibition a bar was maintained in connection with the restaurant in the Capitol of the United States of America.

Congress authorized the selling of intoxicating drinks to the men whom the states had sent to Washington to make and uphold laws and represent them in the affairs of the Nation.

There is no doubt but the aim of the practice was demonstrated when the Government from the bar to vote on bills which concerned the vital affairs of the country.

That the majority of these men who patronized the bar for social and political reasons did not favor the practice was demonstrated when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. Perhaps there was some "moaning at the bar" when John Barleycorn departed, but the far-reaching effects of prohibition have been sufficient to convince even the most skeptical of its beneficent influence.

No longer do America's distinguished men adorn the "brass rail" during intermissions—they are found discussing clean sports, the latest in aviation, and dignified senators are seen stealing down the corridor leading to Speaker Longworth's sanctum when it is known the little Paulina is holding court in her father's office.

The old bar room in the Capitol is a thing of the past, and the states now send their sons to Washington knowing they will not be exposed to the open temptations of liquor and its attendant evils.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Romantic Youth of Coleridge

THE youth of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who introduced the Romantic Movement into English Poetry, was itself romantic; that is to say, it was the reverse of classical or formal. He had not regarded his school days at Christ's Hospital as happy, yet in 1790, when he was nineteen, and about to leave for the university, he could take farewell of his school in the sonnet beginning:

Farewell, parental scenes! a sad farewell!
To you my grateful heart still fondly clings,
Tho' fluttering round on Fancy's burnished wings,
Her tales of future joy Hope loves to tell.

Of his early days at Christ's, whether he had come from Devonshire, he himself has written: "I felt alone among six hundred playmates. How in my dreams would my native town come back (far in the West) with its churches, trees, and faces. . . I was a playless day-dreamer, a 'hollow librorum,' my appetite for which was indulged by a singular incident."

This incident was indeed singular. The little boy strayed for a walk into the Strand, swinging his arms, which accidentally came in contact with a gentleman's pocket. "What," exclaimed the misgotten gentleman, turning upon the day-dreaming schoolboy, "so young and so wicked?" The frightened boy sobbed out that, far from having designs on any person's pockets, he had been imagining himself to be Leander swimming the Hellespont. This explanation so pleased the gentleman that he took for this amazing Blue Coat boy a subscription at a circulating library in King Street, Cheap.

"My whole being," wrote Coleridge of this period, "was with eyes closed to every object of present sense, to crumple myself up in a sunny corner, and read, read, read." Coleridge records, too, that he was hungry at Christ's; a not uncommon experience at an English Public School in the eighteenth century. A shoemaker, Crispin, who had a shop near the school, sometimes invited the boy in for tea, with the result that a grateful boy conducted Crispin into the study of Bowyer, the headmaster, with the somewhat startling request that he be permitted to leave school and be apprenticed to a shoemaker. Coleridge records that, on this unusual occasion, he learned that Christ's Hospital was providing him with a scholarship to Cambridge, "against my will."

When the future author of "Christabel," "Kubla Khan," and "The Ancient Mariner" arrived at Jesus College, Cambridge, "he was accused by a polite upholsterer," records Gillman, one of his biographers, "requesting to be permitted to furnish his room with the result of a question followed: 'How would you like to have them furnished?'" "Just as you please, Sir," replied Coleridge, thinking the individual was employed

by the College. When the rooms had been furnished to the upholsterer's taste, Coleridge was surprised to receive a bill. "Debt," continues Gillman, "was at all times a thing he most dreaded, and he never had the courage to face it." Rather than face some debts, Coleridge was now about to make his dramatic, brief excursion into the ranks of the army, although there is evidence that he was contented at Cambridge.

As an instance of his happiness, there is his verbal victory over the Master of Jesus. Fellow students having amused themselves by repeatedly removing portions of the tail of his gown, the Master of the College accosted him in the Quadrangle: "Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Coleridge! When will you get rid of that shameful gown?" "Why, Sir, I think I've got rid of the greatest part of it already."

Certain debts, though not large, weighed upon him secretly, and he took sudden departure from Cambridge for London. There he earned one guinea for a poem in the Morning Chronicle, which he shared with some people in the streets who looked poorer than he. "Night came on, and he rested on the steps of a house in Chancery Lane. . . In the morning he noticed a bill posted on the wall: 'Wanted, a few smart lads for the 15th, Elliot's Light Dragoons.' He paused a moment" (the excerpt is from Gillman's "Life") "and said to himself: 'Well, I have had all my life a violent antipathy to soldiers and horses, the sooner I can rid myself of these absurd prejudices the better, and I will enlist in this regiment.'"

Doubtless Coleridge realized his unfitness to turn cavalry soldier. Asked suddenly for a name by the recruiting sergeant, he replied, on the spur of the moment: "Silas Tomkyn Comberbatch." He was free to enlist under whatever name he chose, but two points are conspicuous about the name which he selected. Comberbatch is almost Comberbach, and a letter is extant in which the poet assures a friend that he vividly thought of himself as "cumbering" the "backs" of horses. Perhaps the roll of the syllables faintly resembles his own name; so the post in Coleridge was at all times sensitive to the sounds of words.

Anybody doubting Coleridge's power of bringing out the best in any stranger he encountered, should read Gillman's account of the recruiting sergeant's protracted efforts to dissuade Coleridge from enlisting. He gave the poet his own breakfast; then he pressed on him ten shillings and sixpence, "to be paid at convenience," and he advised the straying undergraduate to go away and not to return to him. A century and a quarter ago ten shillings and sixpence was no small sum of money in that sphere of society. Coleridge was deeply affected at this kindness, even somewhat shaken in his resolution. Yet he persisted. So the sergeant mustered his recruits and Coleridge, with the others, was marched to Reading.

There the General commanding the district, who inspected the recruits, looked askance at Coleridge. "What do you come here for, Sir?" "Sir," retorted the poet, "for what most other persons come, to be made a soldier." Later events proved the General's misgivings to be well founded. Nobody could call Coleridge a horseman, yet many wanted to for it is beyond doubt that he was popular in the Dragoons. The troops only smiled in bewilderment when the awkward recruit wistfully penciled up in the stable: *Eheu! quam infortunatum miserum esse fuisse felicitatem!* (Alas, the worst misfortune to have been happy!) In the event the straying Coleridge in Dragoons uniform, was recognized in Reading by a Cambridge friend, and extracted from the army by the help of his brother, who happened to be a military officer.

The ex-dragoon was received back to Jesus College by the Master, who admonished him in the presence of the Fellows, and set him to translate "Demetrius Phalerus" into English. At this time the French Revolution was filling undergraduates with rather vague notions about liberty, and Coleridge proposed to emigrate with friends to Pennsylvania and there found a colony to be conducted on foundations of usefulness and brotherly love. The banks of the Susquehanna River was the projected spot: "from its excessive beauty, and its security from hostile Indians, bisons, and mosquitoes." (It is on record that Coleridge liked the name Susquehanna!) But there appears to have been difficulty about finance. Instead Coleridge left Cambridge for London, and the sympathetic society of Charles Lamb, also an old Blue Coat boy, who in later years was to describe Coleridge's face as that of an archangel "a little damaged." Secure in Lamb's friendship, Coleridge now began to read his compositions to his friends. One friend, Thomas Poole, though apparently unable to spell Coleridge's name, has left a pen-portrait of the Romanticist in the year he quitted the university for the second time, to take up his harp in London:

"Hail to thee Coleridge, youth of various powers
I love to hear thy soul pour forth the line
To hear it sing of love and liberty
As if fresh-breathing from the land divine;
As if on Earth it never yet had dwelt
As if from Heaven it now had winged its way
And brought us tidings how, in argent fields,
In love and liberty blest spirits stray."

Certainly, "Coleridge" had strayed, though not perhaps precisely in the sense of this verse. F. H. W. J.

Church Music

Now I in you without a body move,
Rising and falling with your wings;
We both together sweetly live and love,
Yet say sometimes, "God help poor Kings!"
—GEORGE HERBERT, in Poems.



At the Door of the Sheepfold

Photograph by E. W. Tattersall

The Peddlers of Colonial Days

For a long time in this country an active form of selling goods was peddling. Most of the peddlers, or chapmen, as they were often called, hailed from New England, Connecticut especially.

Their trade fell into various branches. There were the general peddlers, who hawked an assortment of useful "Yankee notions"—pins, needles, hooks and eyes, scissors, razors, combs, coat and vest buttons, spoons, small hardware, children's books, cotton goods, lace and perfume. Besides these were the specialized itinerant dealers—tin-peddlers, clock-peddlers, chair-peddlers, peddlers of spices, essences, dyes, woodenware, pottery, brooms, brooms, and a host of other items; and even these carried several lines of goods and did many other things beside selling their wares. Sometimes they vended very cumbersome articles—washing machines, spinning wheels, cabinet organs, and winnowing machines, clock-dealers, tin-peddlers, wagon-makers hawked their product and they could be met driving through the country with a train of light carts or carriages; and in winter they had a string of sleighs lashed together. There were, in addition, the peddlers on the canals and rivers, and the wholesale itinerant merchants. A still further distinction can be made between local peddlers with a relatively small route and those who travelled great distances.

The dealer in small wares, essences and such, was called a "trunk-peddler," because he carried his goods in one or two small, oblong, tin trunks slung on his back by a webbing harness or a leather strap. Although in Colonial times the peddler's stock was limited to a few items, by 1830 it had extended to all sorts of merchandise. Large wagons loaded with drygoods, hats, boots, shoes, clocks, dresses, hardware, and even furniture became a common sight on our country roads.

From house to house the peddler went, from town to town. And quite a flutter he caused when he appeared on the village green and opened his pack. Women dropped their chores and men their work, and gathered about to hear gossip of the neighborhoods the peddler had recently left, and to see his wares.

A peripatetic merchant, he showed up wherever there was a chance for a sale. Not only did he visit the isolated country homes with his stock of goods, but he managed to be present on market days in town, at vendues or auction sales, on military training days, and at the spring and autumn country fairs.

May and November were the usual months for these fairs, and sometimes they lasted three days. To them farmers brought their horses and cattle for sale and sundry goods of household manufacture. There were sports and bouts of all kinds, accompanied by a noise of blaring trumpets and scratchy fiddles and screeching whistles and of people having a good time.

Training of regimental musters, when the local militia paraded, were also exciting events to which peddlers and mountebanks flocked. In Colonial times they were called Train Band Days. For a week prior, the town would be denuded of boards and joists to make booths, and the shops of molasses to make gingerbread and candy. The country people brought in cider and apples and nuts and buns for sale. And everybody felt generous and proud of the militia and all were intent on enjoying themselves. It was the sort of occasion when they didn't mind spending a penny or two on the trinkets the peddlers offered.

The fact of youth is important. The early peddler, if contemporary documents are to be believed, was a lanky and hawk-beaked youth; an adventurous, brave, mercenary fellow, who had a rare understanding of human nature and a ready tongue. A jet of brown hair showed the mark of yesterday's high tide. Stripped of his branches, the timber has been broadened by the incessant hammering of the waves. Pebbles have been smoothed along the surface of the smooth round legs, leaving delicate vestiges like hand-tooling.

A white feathered flapper-gull struts gaily along the beach with her gray mother. Green seaweed lies like salad in little heaps, or here and there like bits of lost ribbon. And near by the two jet birds stroll, their wings as dark as night, though it is early morning.

The island to the left of the cove is a lean finger of brown and greenish rock, a finger which wears a brilliant diamond in the lighthouse mounting near its tip; and a facet of the diamond is now, struck by a gorgeous morning sun.

Out goes the twain together at the wave like coverlets being unpeeled from the naked rocks of the beach, left undraped in the soft, tranquil air.

Upon the maritime drive near the beach there is a caravan of dark beetles, with shiny eyes, motored by which convey visitors to the seaview, the coast corner, the magnificent nook, to inhale the tang of the air, the tangled mane of the roaring sea.

In a coup d'oeil they catch a fragment of spray whisked up from the beach; then disappear in a swirling dance into the recessed path of a park, a road that holds the fine filigree of shadow from oaks and maples which join arms high above the road, and shed their shade over the cars which sing and spin with their beautiful colors, like a flowing rainbow in the curve of the drive.

Brushed back from the beach and its fringe of Scottish broom, a city's streets are redolent of bloom, of Old World gardens dawdling in July, of humming birds about the fuchsia and holly hedges that border lawns, of colors more vivid than the pastel rainbow of the cars, as deep in their crimsons and purples as the blue of the sea.

But with all the gay colors, the seascapes and the landscape, and the effulgent brilliance from the bright jewel of morning set in a corner of the sky, there are the two black crows—the twain together at a corner of the coast chatting and raving. As everyone says: "Two crows for luck."

Autoridad verdadera

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

MUCHAS de las penas y discordias del mundo han procedido sin duda del rasgo que excita en los mortales el deseo de ser superiores a otros, o de tener autoridad sobre ellos. Esta característica se manifiesta en todas las clases sociales, en los grupos y asociaciones de negocios, lo mismo que en los políticos y religiosos. No conduce nunca a la paz, ni siquiera en el caso de las ambiciones que logran su fin; porque está estrechamente aliada a los celos, a la envidia, al odio, e incluye el elemento de destrucción que trata de arrollar lo que impida sus planes o se oponga a su voluntad. Este deseo de ser superior, de tener autoridad, se manifestó temprano en la historia humana como se ve en la narración bíblica de Caín y Abel; y continuó manifestándose en varias formas hasta el día.

Este deseo se reveló entre los discípulos de Jesús cuando discutieron entre sí "quién había de ser el mayor". Cuando, por medio de la espiritualidad pura, el Maestro discernió sus pensamientos y les interrogó, ellos no respondieron, porque el deseo de tener autoridad muchas veces trata de ocultarse y de fingir otro carácter diferente. Entonces, el Maestro dio a sus estudiantes instrucciones claras y breves sobre este punto, que ellos asimilaron y practicaron en medida considerable, pero que el mundo ha sido reacio en seguir.

El hecho que la ambición mortal, el deseo de ser superior, ha sido siempre un perturbador tan grande al mismo tiempo que tan mezquino, insinúa que debe de haber una callididad espiritual que refleje autoridad verdadera y no traiga la paz "que sobrepasa todo entendimiento". Jesús indicó el camino a la exaltación verdadera cuando dijo: "El que se ensalzare, será humillado; y el que se humillare, será ensalzado". La Ciencia Cristiana ha iluminado grandemente las enseñanzas del Maestro; y refiriéndose a este asunto, Mrs. Eddy dice en "Miscellaneous Writings" (pág. 268): "Dos cuestiones personales motivan la acción humana: ¿Quién será el mayor? y ¿Quién será el mejor?" Y continúa: "La gloria terrestre es vana; pero no bastante vanidosa para tratar de señalar el camino al cielo, la armonía del ser. Las victorias imaginarias de la rivalidad e hipocresía son derrotas."

La manera de aplicar estas enseñanzas en la vida diaria, en los grupos y varias asociaciones, es lo que más interesa a los cristianos. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que en todos los problemas debe de haber fidelidad a Dios, el Principio divino, sin vacilación, si la solución verdadera ha de encontrarse. Debe de haber una disposición a dejar que el plan de Dios se manifieste; porque si, por la insistencia en interpretaciones propias, la ley del Amor divino es violada en lo más mínimo, el éxito es, en verdad, derrotas. Sin embargo, esta disposición espiritual puede llegar a ser una realidad solamente, en la medida en que dejemos que el Cristo, la Verdad, reine como única autoridad en la conciencia

A Kindly Shepherd

THERE is nothing theatrical about this Highland shepherd. We feel, as we look at his photograph, that we are meeting the actual person as he opens the rustic gate from which the tales are made in the brilliant atmosphere of the Scottish Highlands. An old veteran this, with his great rough boots and his stout crook. He spends his days in the wild open spaces of air and color, of sudden storm and wind, of rich beauty beyond the telling, when the sky enfolds the earth's face and rains tears of happiness upon her.

What a world in which to sit and dream, alone with the solitude which is so busily recounting its majestic tales that the silence is full of music. No need for books, when the material from which the tales are made is yours to handle—stern stuff that has weathered the passage of time, and is fresh every morning as dew upon the berries. Long days, when each hour seems an individual space of time, written by the sun upon the mountainsides in shadow words. No need for watches and clocks in a world of sunlight.

And here in the evening, when the hills run into the sky, and the grass in the hollows is covered with a blanket of white mist; when the moon cuts its way into the sheet of water below the crags, shivering with the passing wind and sailing like a little pale sail to the farther bank; then the shepherd closes the gate of his sheepfold and makes his way toward his stone cottage.

"Going home," you ask. "Home?" he queries, and turns his head to the mountains. "My home's out there."

From a New England Express

Who calls train-travel wearisome When, all along the way, Wild roes spread their pageantry To cheer your holiday?

Like pink-frocked village girls come down To see the train go through. They flaunt their rosy daintiness And smile and beckon you

As if to say: "Back yonder there, Aloof from soot and heat, There waits a calm, unhurried town Where cool green branches meet

Above a street whose quaint old homes In prim contentment lie. And wonder why young things should care To see a train go by!"

LUCIE HASKELL HILL.

True Authority

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VERY many of the sorrows and discords of the world have undoubtedly sprung from the trait which arouses in mortals the desire to be greater than, or to have authority over, others. This characteristic appears in all grades of society, in all business, political, and religious groups or associations. It is never conducive to peace, not even in the case of the ambitious who gain their ends; for it is akin to jealousy, envy, hatred, and includes the element of destructiveness, which would throw down whatever obstructs its plan or opposes its will. This desire to be greatest, to have authority, appeared early in human history, as is evidenced in the Biblical narrative concerning Cain and Abel; and it has continued to manifest itself in various forms to the present day.

This desire came to the surface among Jesus' disciples, as they "disputed among themselves, who should be the greatest." When through his pure spirituality the Master discerned their thoughts and questioned them, they did not reply, because the wish to have authority often tries to conceal itself or to feign another character. The Master then gave his students clear instruction on the point, which in considerable measure they imbibed and practiced, but which the world has been reluctant to follow.

The fact that mortal ambition, the desire to be greatest, has always been so vast as well as so petty a trouble-maker, hints that there is a spiritual quality which reflects true authority and brings the peace "which passeth all understanding." Jesus indicated the way to true exaltation when he said, "Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted." Christian Science has thrown a great light upon the Master's teachings; and in touching upon this subject Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 268): "Two personal queries give point to human action: Who shall be greatest? and, Who shall be best?" And she continues: "Earthly glory is vain; but not vain enough to attempt pointing the way to heaven, the harmony of being. The imaginary victories of rivalry and hypocrisy are defeats."

How this teaching can be applied in the daily round of life, in groups and various associations, is what most concerns Christians. Christian Science shows that in all problems there must be unswerving fidelity to God, divine Principle. If the true solution is to be found, there must be a willingness to let God's plan be manifested; for it, in insisting upon one's own Love is in the least violated, success is, indeed, defeat. This spiritual willingness, however, can be realized only as the Christ, Truth, is allowed to reign as the only authority in individual consciousness; as rivalry is lost in the Christian courtesy which can appreciate another's advancement, seeing in it a reflection of universal divine intelligence.

The Dream

There must have been a warning given once:

No tree To reach the slimmest of his snaky toes
Into this mounded a ward and rumple it;
All trees stand back: taboo is on this soil.

The trees have always scrupulously obeyed.
The grass, that elsewhere grows as best it may
Under the larches, countable long nesh blades,
Here in clear sky pads the ground

As wool upon a Southdown wether's back;
And as in Southdown wool, your hand must sink
Up to the wrist before it find the roots.

A bed for summer afternoons, this grass;
But in the Spring, not too softly entangling
For lively feet to dance on, when the green
Flashes with daffodils. From Marcle

From Dymock, Kempey, Newent, Bromesborough,
Redmarley, all the meadowland daffodils seem
Running in golden tides to Rytton Firs.

To make the knot of steep little wooded hills
Their brightest show: O bella età de l'oro!

Now I breathe you again, my woods of Rytton:
Not only golden with your daffodil-fires
Lying in pools on the loose dusky ground

Beneath the larches, tumbling in broad rivers
Down sloping grass under the cherry trees
And birches: but among your branches on clinging

A mist of that Ferrara-gold I first Loved in the easy hours then green with you;
And as I stroll about you now, I have Accompanying me—like troops of lads and lassies
Chattering and dancing in a shining fortune

Those mornings when your alleys of long light
And your brown rosin-scented shadows were
Enchanted with the laughter of my boys.

—LASKELLES ABERCROMBIE, in "Rytton Firs."

arriba, humilides en su majestad". Los que más claramente ven y siguen esta dirección son los que más ayudan a las asociaciones humanas hacia expresiones más elevadas del bien.

There are many situations which do not involve fundamental issues of right and wrong, but which concern only questions of method, and which are sometimes exaggerated into an importance they do not merit. Petty insistence upon particular details may present, even more subtly than truly important problems may do, the temptation to assert human will, to insist on having personal authority. In these familiar and trying circumstances, which appear and reappear in human experience, how does one answer in his own heart to the questions: Who shall be greatest? Who shall have authority? The right answer to these queries alone is important, alone can bring peace, and the true answer is often found in a way quite the reverse of the apparent outward settlement of any given problem.

When one truly sees the need of subordination of the false sense of selfhood apart from God, the need of letting the Christ, Truth, govern all one's thinking, then, and only then, is one learning the lesson Christ Jesus gave to his disciples when he set the little child in their midst and said: "Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." From the childlike thought, which is unconscious of rivalry or of ambition, springs a natural courtesy which can appreciate, and cannot begrudge honor to, the work of another.

All true advancement must come as the result of faithful service to God and humanity; and such advancement cannot be arrested by mortal rivalry, because it is spiritual and is not subject to limiting material authority. Indeed, humility, which Christ Jesus recommended to mankind, naturally and gladly withdraws all sense of self, so that it may the more readily let God be All. Therefore, that which is nearest the Christ, Truth, is greatest, however insistently materiality may assert authority.

Christian Science shows that only through complete surrender of self-will and love of personal domination may the authority of the Christ, Truth, be found and utilized. Knowing this, Mrs. Eddy says in one of her tenderly beautiful communications, as recorded in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 258), "May this consciousness of God's dear love for you give you the might of love, and may you move onward and upward, lowly in its majesty." They who most clearly see and follow this leading are they who are most helping human associations toward higher expressions of good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Finds a Nest

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, one warm summer morning, Uncle came quickly in at the back door of the nice white cottage with the thatched roof and shouted from the kitchen, "Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

Milly-Molly-Mandy, who was just coming downstairs, carrying a big bundle of washing for Mother, called back, "Yes, Uncle."

"Hil quick!" said Uncle, and went outside the back door again.

"Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't think what Uncle wanted with her, but it had such an exciting sound she dropped the big bundle on the stairs and ran down to the passage. But when she got to the passage she thought she ought not to leave the big bundle on the stairs, lest some one trip over it in the shadow; so she ran back again in a great hurry and fetched the big bundle down, and ran along to the kitchen with it. But she was in such a hurry she dropped some things out of the big bundle and had to run back again and pick them up. But at last she got them all onto the kitchen table, and then she ran out of the back door and said, "Yes, Uncle! What is it, Uncle?"

Uncle was just going through the meadow gate, with some boards under one arm and the tool-box on the other. He beckoned to Milly-Molly-Mandy with his head (which was the only thing he had loose to do it with), so Milly-Molly-Mandy ran after him down the garden path to the meadow.

"Yes, Uncle?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Uncle, striding over the grass with his boards and tool-box, "I've found a nest."

"What sort of a nest?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, hoppy-skipping a bit to keep up with him.

A Strange Nest

"Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Uncle, "I rather think it's a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest."

Milly-Molly-Mandy stopped and stared at Uncle, but he strode on with his boards and tool-box as if nothing had happened. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy began jumping up and down in a great hurry and said, "What's a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest, Uncle? What's it like, Uncle? Where is it, Uncle? Do-O tell me!"

"Well," said Uncle, "you ought to know what a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest is, being a Milly-Molly-Mandy yourself. It's up in the big oak tree at the bottom of the meadow."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy tore off to the big old oak tree at the bottom of the meadow, but she couldn't see any sort of a nest there, only Uncle's ladder leaning against the tree. Uncle put the boards and tool-box carefully down on the ground, then he settled the ladder against the big old oak tree, then he picked up Milly-Molly-Mandy and carried her up the ladder and sat her on a nice safe branch.

And then Milly-Molly-Mandy saw there was a big hollow in the big old oak tree (which was a very big old oak tree indeed). And it was such a big hollow that Uncle could get right inside it himself and leave quite a lot of room over.

"Now, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said

Uncle, "you can perch on that branch and chirp a bit while I put your nest in order."

Then Uncle went down the ladder and brought up some of the boards and the tool-box, which he hung by its handle on a sticking-out bit of branch. And Milly-Molly-Mandy watched while Uncle measured off boards and sawed them and fitted them and hammered nails into them, until he had made a beautiful flat floor in the hollow in the big old oak tree, so that it looked like the nicest little fairy-tale room you ever saw!

Then he hoisted Milly-Molly-Mandy off the branch, where she had been chirping with excitement like the biggest sparrow you ever saw (only that you never saw a sparrow in a pink-and-white striped cotton frock), and heaved her up into the hollow. And Milly-Molly-Mandy stood on the beautiful flat floor and touched the funny brown walls of the big old oak tree's insides, and looked out of the opening onto the grass down below. She thought a Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was the very nicest and exciting place to be in, in the whole wide world!

Just then whom should she see wandering along the road at the end of the meadow but little-friend-Susan!

"Susan!" called Milly-Molly-Mandy, as loud as ever she could, waving her arms as hard as ever she could. And little-friend-Susan peeped over the hedge. At first she didn't see Milly-Molly-Mandy up in her nest, and then she did, and she jumped up and down and waved, and Milly-Molly-Mandy beckoned, and little-friend-Susan ran to the meadow gate and couldn't get it open because she was in such a hurry, and tried to get through and couldn't because she was too big, and began to climb over and couldn't because it was rather high. So at last she squeezed round the side of the gate-post through a little gap in the hedge and came racing across the meadow to the big old oak tree, and Uncle helped her up.

And then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan sat and hugged themselves together, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest.

Just then Father came by the big old oak tree, and when he saw what was going on he went and got a rope and threw up one end to Milly-Molly-Mandy. And then Father tied an empty wooden box to the other end, and Milly-Molly-Mandy pulled it up and untied it and set it in the middle of the floor like a little table.

Then Mother, who had been watching from the gate of the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, came and tied an old rug to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled it up and spread it on the floor like a carpet.

Then Grandpa came along, and he tied some fine ripe plums in a basket to the end of the rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy pulled them up and set them on the little table.

Then Grandpa came across the meadow bringing some old cushions, and she tied them to the end of the rope, and little-friend-Susan pulled them up and arranged them on the carpet.

Then Auntie came along, and she tied a little flower vase on the end of a rope, and Milly-Molly-Mandy



... Sitting Drinking Milk From Three Little Mugs and Eating Slices of Bread-and-Jam and Gingerbread.

The Sunflower

By KLARA WAGNER

ON A most beautiful dew-spangled sunny summer morning a slender, high-grown Sunflower was leaning over the garden hedge and was longingly looking at a flower bed in the garden.

In gay-colored splendor her lovely sisters were blossoming and scenting the air. There were asters and gillyflowers, snapdragons and pinks, mignonette, blue larkspurs, and many other sweet flower children gayly nodding, gently blown by the morning wind.

"Ah," sighed the Sunflower, "could I but be like you and could I, like you, give out scent and beauty, love and joy! How useless, joyless and lonely is my existence here at the garden hedge! To no one can I give anything nor be of any use in the world!"

Full of sadness, she bowed her head which was trimmed with a beautiful wreath of golden petals, and one said that drops of sweet honey, which had gathered in her chalice over night, were rolling down her face like glittering tears. She did not see how the sparkling sunbeams were dancing round about her, did not feel how the morning wind tenderly swept over her little fallen head, nor did she hear the grateful morning choir of the feathered songsters of the woods.

But listen! Suddenly in the midst of her lamenting came a fine small voice from below, which said:

"Many thanks, dear Sunflower, for your sweet gift." It was the little shrew mouse who had built its nest near to her feet at the garden hedge. Just as it put out its prying little nose sniffing the fresh dewy air, quite unexpectedly a honey drop fell down into an acorn cup which served as a water bowl. Oh, how good the morning drink tasted to the little sweet-tooth!

And gratefully it nodded to the sunflower! At this moment it saw a brilliant green frog climbing up the slender stem, using all the leaves as a ladder until he reached the dear sunflower's head.

Little Frog's Gratitude

"Croak, croak!" he cried, so that our shrew mouse with her inquisitive little nose timidly shrank back and quickly disappeared behind a large green leaf.

"Croak, croak! Good morning, Madam Sunflower!" And the little green frog chattered on, "Thank you for kindly permitting me to build my observatory on your highest branch; for from nowhere can a prophesy the weather better. Fine weather, Madam Sunflower!" And then he made a big jump into the moist grass.

It was a large gray spider which was gliding nimbly on a silver thread between two leaves where it was weaving its airy tent. These leaves formed an arch like a protecting green roof over a gayly crawling ant, where these little folk were busily engaged in their daily task.

"I also thank you, dear Sunflower, that I may sleep on your side until the eve," a bright glowworm whispered, extinguishing its little lantern and wrapping itself up between one of the yellow petals. Our dear Sunflower became more and more astounded at all the whisperings round about her—here a beetle, there a gnat, here a nocturnal butterfly, there a little snail—for they were all thanking her in joyous rivalry for her faithful protection.

Bees and Butterflies

"What a precious load of honey you give me every day!" a little diligent bee was humming.

"And look at all the glorious pollen, which I am not able to hold on my wings!" A light-hearted golden butterfly was whirling round about the sunflower on whose head a little sparrow had perched.

Looking with sparkling eyes at her, the little sparrow twittered contentedly: "As soon as the winter comes with its snow and frost, and a seed is nowhere to be found, then you dear Sunflower, will serve me a table and

pull it up and set it in the middle of the table. And now the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest was properly furnished, and Milly-Molly-Mandy was in such a hurry to get Billy Blunt to come and see it that she could hardly get down from it quickly enough.

Mother said, "You may ask little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt to see it, if you like, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan ran off straight away, hoppy-skip, to the Moggs's cottage for little-friend-Susan to ask Mrs. Moggs's permission, and to the village to Mr. Blunt's corn shop to ask Billy Blunt; while Uncle fixed steps up the big old oak tree, so that they could climb easily to the nest.

And at 5 o'clock that very afternoon, Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt were sitting drinking milk from three little mugs and eating slices of bread-and-jam and gingerbread from three little plates, and feeling just as excited and comfortable and happy as ever they could be, up in the Milly-Molly-Mandy nest!

Rough Seas

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The horses are galloping over the sea. High with the wind they run! Their flying manes and their tossing heads

Are white as snow in the sun. Hurrying, leaping, racing each other, They roar in over the sands:

O, horses, white horses! and are you come From China's distant strands?

The horses are galloping over the sea. Into the curving bay; Rushing, and rearing their foamy heads And drenching the rocks with spray.

Far overhead the sea gulls drift, Like cloud on soaring cloud. Over the wind-swept skies of blue, In flight serene and proud.

But still there come, from over the world, As far as the eye can see, The wild white horses, galloping, galloping, Galloping over the sea!

EILEEN BEAUFORT.

Peanut Dollies

Choose eight nice long peanuts for each doll required—two of the eight should be bent at one end to make good feet—and sew them together with thread. Decorate the peanut representing the head with eyes nose and mouth—in ink or sharp pencil will do.

Then select from your box of pieces suitable colors and materials for clothing the dollies in various national costumes. For instance, take a small piece of navy blue serge to make a pair of baggy pants for a little Dutch boy and knit him a sweater and close fitting cap from scraps of wool or cut them from an old woolly garment. Use a pretty, stiff striped material for his sister's full skirt. A scrap of white embroidery will make her a cap and apron, and she should have a necklace of tiny beads.

Soft fluffy wool—buff, tan, yellow or black, curled, straight or plaited—can be sewn or glued on for hair. Be careful to choose the style and color according to the nationality of each dolly.

A Chinese mandarin can be made very gay in a rich, bright-colored silk tunic over long black satin pants. The variation of a light skirt and white apron, this will make a Swiss girl.

A little Eskimo is easily dressed in small odds and ends of fur. Indeed, there is any amount of fun in seeing how many different peanut children you can make on a wet day, or if you have a few friends to play with you, each one can make one or two of the dollies and then tell what she knows of the land where they live.

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as I did not know that I had been given all I needed to be useful to my sisters and brothers in making them happy. But now I know that I am not poor nor lonely nor sad, but infinitely rich."

Beaming with happiness, she opened her yellow petals and looked into the bright blue summer sky. Her little flower heart was filled with deep gratitude, and at her feet the bluebell was softly ringing to the strains of her love and joy and happiness.

"You do not know how grateful I am to you, dear, that I may take

hight of you and find shelter, when the storm and rain comes! The Sunflower listened to all the loving voices and kind words round about her and her sadness vanished.

She raised her head, filled with an indescribable happiness, for she knew now that she was not at all lonely, nor useless and loveless, as she had always imagined. Why, she had long been able to give love and joy unconsciously day by day! Radiant with joy, she looked up into the face of the Sun, who kissed her lovingly on the brow and smilingly said:

"My dear Sunflower, have you still any reason to be sad?"

"No, no," said the Sunflower triumphantly. "I was sad only as long

as I did not know that I had been given all I needed to be useful to my sisters and brothers in making them happy. But now I know that I am not poor nor lonely nor sad, but infinitely rich."

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Finney and Fanny the Little Twin Fishes

3. The Diver Who Came for the Pearls

DOWN in the bottom of the sea in a little coral house lived a little fish named Finney. And another little fish named Fanny, twin sister to the little fish named Finney, lived in the same little coral house, down in the bottom of the sea. They had a papa and a mamma and some uncles and some aunts and a nurse who took them walking.

She told them stories, too, about all the things that the sea can give to men who live up in the world where earth takes the place of sea. Once she told a story of a golden dress with the misty sleeves and the train like mist that floated.

"O, let's take a walk," said Finney. So Nurse took them off for a walk, which is swimming when you live in the sea.

And they swam till they came, of a sudden, to a great round creature with big round eyes and his limbs all moving wildly.

"It's Octy," shouted Finney gladly, and "Hello Octy!" Fanny cried. "It is not Octy," Nurse said, and folded them close in her misty sleeves. "It's a diver," she whispered, and "What's a diver?" asked Finney and Fanny in the quiet little voices fishes always use.

"A man," said Nurse, and she swam quite close to what the children thought was an eye in the head of their friend Old Octopus. "Look in," said Nurse, and she let Finney peep in at the face of a man, and Fanny took a peek through another window in the thing they thought was a head of their friend Old Octopus.

"Is that the kind of face that fishes have?" asked Finney, backing away from the diver, "when they live up in the world where earth takes the place of sea?"

"It is," said Nurse, "only when he has a face like that he's a man, and not a fish like us."

"He's swimming in the water, just like us," said Fanny the little fish sister of Finney the big boy fish. "He's all held up by ropes," said Finney who had been looking all around the man that Nurse called Diver. "What's he want down here in our yard?"

"Watch," said Nurse, and the children watched, and saw the diver dip down and scoop up some fine old

fat gray oysters. He dropped them in a net and he pulled on a rope and he went sailing up through the water, up and up and up.

"Whatever did he do that for?" asked Finney, and Fanny said "What for?" in a voice like a question mark.

"When they get to the top of the sea," said Nurse, "the oysters will all be spilled in a boat, the way the coral branches were. And then they'll come and get some more, and more and more, until their boats are full. The boats are pulled to shore and the oysters laid in piles where they stay for a little while. Then men come again and throw them into the shallow sea and wash them and hunt for pearls."

"Pearls," said Finney and his little twin sister Fanny in a low voice like the voice the fishes use.

"Pearls," echoed Nurse, waving her beautiful misty sleeves, "and beautiful ladies wear them, in chains about their throats, and set them one by one in rings. And men wear them set in pins, and rings, and babies have them in their little baby pins. And men write poetry about pearls. I heard a man say once, when he was reading from a book, 'All the shimmer and shine of the sea was in the heart of one pearl.'"

"I think that's better than putting it around a neck," said Finney, but Fanny felt around her neck and wished she had a string of pearls to wear.

"Tell us some more," said Finney so Nurse told them how the men, who live up in the world where earth takes the place of sea, cut the lining from the oyster shells and call it Mother of Pearl, and carve beautiful pictures in it, and lay in beautiful designs in woodwork and metal; and make handles for knives out of it; and handles for peoples clothes; and handles for pens, knives, and ever and ever so many another thing.

"And do men give us anything for our houses?" Finney asked. "From off the earth where it takes the place of the sea?" asked Fanny.

Nurse just shook her head. "We have all we want right here," said she. "Our sea is full of oysters, everywhere."

L. H. G.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Birds in Bookland," published July 16:

1. Polynesia, the parrot. ("Story of Doctor Dollittle.")

2. The ugly duckling. (Andersen's "Fairy Tales.")

3. The bluebird. ("Children's Bluebird.")

4. The roc. ("Arabian Nights.")

5. Geese. (Guerber's "Story of Rome.")

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Tapah, Perak, Federal Malay States

Dear Editor:

I love the Sunset stories, Snubs and Waddies, am 9 years old. The Federal Malay States is such a hot country; we have no snow or ice. The sun always shines and skies are blue.

All round us are rubber estates and tin mines with dredges. Tigers and wild elephants live in the forests.

Billy S.

Vrede, Graaf Reinet, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

I would like to tell you all about my own country, South Africa.

It is getting near winter now and the leaves of the trees are falling off. They are beautiful—red and yellow. Our oranges are ripe, and there are many on the trees.

There are many little lambs skipping around in the veld with their mothers.

We have a school on our farm and there are eight children in it. I am 8 years old and in Standard II.

We have a dog named Bruno. He is 10 years old. He is black and white but is not a fighting dog.

I would like to correspond with a girl or boy in Germany.

Ruth M. C. B.

[You see, in Ruth's country they have summer at Christmas time.—Ed.]

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

This is not my first letter to the Monitor. I am corresponding with two or three children. Two are boys and they think I am a boy!

The gold mines round our town extend for 40 miles out. We quite often have earth tremors; these are caused by the underground workings of the old mines falling in, but visitors often think they are earthquakes. The Americans who come here love handling the lion cubs at our zoo. They bought some of them and took them back to America.

SAN FRANCISCO		Net		High	
Low	Last	Chg			
154	154 1/2	+ 1/2	Am	Chm	7 1/2 '41.....106
			Am	Beet Sugar	68 '35.....90%
			Am	Chain	de 68 '33.....101
			Am	Cotton Oil	5s '31.....98%

178	178%	5%	Am T & T sec 5s '60	104%
150%	150%	+ 3/4	Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99%
6	6	—	Am Writing Paper 6s '47	84
102%	102%	—2 1/2	Am WW&Elec deb 6s '73	105
111	111		Am Cyan 5s	95
69	70%		Anaconda Cop 7s '38	120 1/2
65 1/4	65	+ 3/4	Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105 1/2
			Cop 4 1/2s	81 1/2

5	5	Andes Cop deb 7s '43	127½
1	7	Associated Oil 6s '35	102½
113½	113½	Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½
113½	113½-1	Atch T&SF gen '43 '95	91½
105	105½+ ½	Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92½
101	101½+ ½	Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77½
25½	25½- ½	Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107
		B&O 1st 4s '48	104½

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38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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	Shell Union 58 67	96
	Sinclair Cn O 68 27	98
	Sinclair Cn O 67 58	98 1/2
	Sinclair Cn O 67 57	102
	Sinclair Pipe L & f 58 42	97 1/2
	Sinclair Cn O 57 58	97 1/2
	Smith A O 58 23	101
	So Pacific ex 48 28	95
	So Pac 47 55	95 1/2
	So Pac 47 58	95
	So Ry gen 58 46	120 1/2
	So Ry gen 58 46	120 1/2
	So Ry cr 58 94	110
	Stand Oil NJ 58 46	102 1/2
	Stand Oil NY 48 51	95

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at any time since January, according to Phillips Petroleum Co., a large distributor of motor fuels. The company reports little material available for sale in the state and expects no shipments and the outlook for August is similar.

MOTION PICTURE EARNINGS LESS

Motion Picture Capital Corporation reported second quarter earnings of \$1,000,000, or \$186,089 after interest, amortization, etc., compared with \$140,253 after interest and amortization for the first quarter. Profit for the second quarter of 1928 was \$1,000,000 after interest and amortization, compared with \$64,963 after federal taxes in the second quarter of 1927.

SECOND QUARTER GROSS FOR RENT

Income accounts of the Motion Picture Capital Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, the second quarter of 1928, and for the quarter ended June 30, and the six months ended June 30, 1928, follow:

	Second quarter ended June 30, 1928	First quarter ended June 30, 1928	Six months ended June 30, 1928
Sales	\$22,768,700	\$10,378,387	\$33,147,087
Cost of sales	10,305,200	10,133,750	20,438,950
Gross profit	12,463,500	2,244,637	14,708,137
On profit	3,684,855	585,000	4,269,855
Other income	248,075	125,200	373,275
Total profit	3,932,930	710,200	4,643,130
Federal taxes	422,350	406,265	828,615
Net profit	\$3,510,580	\$303,935	\$3,814,515

*Deficit.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OLD OAKS WIN JUNIOR TITLE

Defeat United States Army
Four for United States
Polo Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALA, Pa.—The grip of the United States Army on the junior championship of the United States Polo Association was broken for the first time in six years, on Saturday, when the Old Oaks, four from Rumson, with James C. Cooley playing the best polo of his career, defeated the newest army combination in the finals, by a score of 12 to 8, at the Philadelphia Country Club. The game was a runaway for the winners, at the start, with the champions held scoreless for the first chukker, and while H. W. Williams, Gerald Baldwin and Cooley each scored one. Then Maj. J. S. Patton broke the ice for the army, but the Old Oaks were more than half over, only to have Cooley make his second in 45s. from the faceoff. But Lieut. M. McD. Jones duplicated the feat on the third faceoff, making the score 4 to 2 in favor of the Rumson four.

Two more came to the winners before the Army could score again. Baldwin making the only goal in the third, on a wallow more than half the field in length, and then adding one more at the start of the fourth.

But the champions then began to settle down to their best work, and before the chukker ended had tied the score. With a series of dashes that completely outdistanced the ponies of the Old Oaks team. Maj. Charles C. Smith and Lieut. McD. Jones divided the scores, alternating at the point of the attacking wedge, while the other held off Williams.

In the next chukker the Army showed in front for the first and only time, when after Borden had scored his first goal, the Army had taken the away from Williams near the end of the period, and tied the score again, and a shot by Maj. A. S. Patton from scrimmage gave the Army the lead. The team's score at 8 to 7. But the balance of the game was all Cooley. He scored twice in the sixth, the first on an angle shot that traveled more than 100 yards, and the second from a dash and a short drive. Borden scored his second early in the seventh chukker, and then Cooley added two more for good measure before the game came to an end. The summary:

Positions: OLD OAKS: U. S. ARMY: Cooley, Lieut. M. McD. Jones, 2—Alfred Borden, Maj. C. C. Smith, 2—Gerald Baldwin, Maj. G. S. Patton, 2—H. W. Williams, 2.

German Weight Man Sets Discus Mark

ESSEN, Germany.—Hans Hoffmeister, German weight-throwing star, heaved the discus 48.7 meters (160 ft. 11 in.) high Sunday, breaking the listed world's record of 157 ft. 13 in., by nearly three feet. The present record was set in 1925 by S. G. Hartrant of the United States. On May 20 of the present year Hoffmeister hurled the discus 48.38 meters (158 ft. 4 in.), breaking Hartrant's mark by nearly a foot.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS

Men's and Ladies' Open Singles on Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual Canadian lawn tennis championships opened here on Saturday with a number of local entrants as well as several from out-of-town playing their first-round matches in the two singles events.

The entry list is the strongest in the history of the championships and includes players of the Dominion at present. There are 89 entrants in the men's singles and 40 in the ladies' singles. Saturday's results were:

FIRST ROUND OPEN SINGLES
T. O. Ryan defeated J. D. Bunting, 6-3, 6-3.
K. F. Andrews defeated J. Black, 6-3, 6-3.
J. D. Gibson defeated F. Smith, 6-1, 6-1.
G. Shields, Vancouver, defeated G. D. Brown, 6-2, 6-2.
F. J. P. Penner defeated W. M. Gibbons, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
R. A. Armstrong defeated J. C. Burnard, 6-1, 6-1.
C. K. Spenser defeated J. C. Burnard, 6-1, 6-1.
W. S. Greening defeated R. C. Cartwright, 6-1, 6-4.
F. Rennie defeated M. D. Taylor, 6-0, 6-0.
F. A. Harrison defeated J. D. Bunting, 6-1, 6-1.
F. W. Torrance defeated T. Moss, 6-2, 6-2.
F. Hamilton defeated J. T. Pemberton, 6-3, 6-0.
S. Proctor defeated W. H. Lind, 6-1, 6-1.
E. A. Purkis defeated D. C. Ireland, 6-1, 6-1.
A. H. Lawrence defeated A. H. Boulton, 6-1, 6-1.
H. Ham defeated L. R. Enouy, 6-0, 6-1.
J. L. McLean defeated N. Samuel, 6-3, 6-1.

Second Round
K. F. Andrews defeated J. D. Bunting, 6-1, 6-1.
J. D. Gibson defeated F. Smith, 6-1, 6-1.
G. Shields, Vancouver, defeated G. D. Brown, 6-2, 6-2.
F. J. P. Penner defeated W. M. Gibbons, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
R. A. Armstrong defeated J. C. Burnard, 6-1, 6-1.
C. K. Spenser defeated J. C. Burnard, 6-1, 6-1.
W. S. Greening defeated R. C. Cartwright, 6-1, 6-4.
F. Rennie defeated M. D. Taylor, 6-0, 6-0.
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F. Hamilton defeated J. T. Pemberton, 6-3, 6-0.
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E. A. Purkis defeated D. C. Ireland, 6-1, 6-1.
A. H. Lawrence defeated A. H. Boulton, 6-1, 6-1.
H. Ham defeated L. R. Enouy, 6-0, 6-1.
J. L. McLean defeated N. Samuel, 6-3, 6-1.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES
First Round
Miss Olive Wade defeated Miss Ruth Harris, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss E. Coates defeated Miss M. Boulton, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss M. Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. D. M. Garrett, 6-1, 6-4.
Mrs. E. H. Haworth defeated Miss M. Purkis, 6-1, 6-2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Toronto won 55 to 43.
Rochester won 49 to 37.
Reading won 49 to 37.
Montreal won 49 to 37.
Newark won 49 to 37.
Buffalo won 49 to 37.
Jersey City won 49 to 37.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Buffalo 15, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 2, Newark 2.
Newark 4, Rochester 1.
Toronto 15, Buffalo 2 (six innings).
Montreal 6, Reading 1.
Reading 4, Montreal 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Reading 2, Jersey City 0.
Jersey City 2, Reading 0.
Baltimore 2, Newark 1.
Baltimore 2, Newark 2 (called).
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 4, Rochester (postponed).

Italy Wins One of Last Two Singles

Hunter Bows to de Morigio in Five-Set Battle, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, AUTEUIL, France.—Italy's last victorious gesture in the 1928 Davis Cup competition Sunday afternoon came too late. Playing as though the Italian team had been defeated Saturday by the third straight American triumph, Baron Humbert de Morigio, the Italian team emerged from his slump of the last two days and conquered Francis T. Hunter in five hard-fought sets under a sun. The scores were 6-4, 6-8, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. After de Morigio's triumph, Placido Gaslini displayed the Italian's greatest feat in the interzone round, extending John F. Hennessey to the limit before yielding, 6-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Italy thus saved something from the wreckage of the first two days, during which it was completely outclassed, but in spite of the last-minute rally, the final result was in America's favor, is convincing enough proof of the superiority of the American team.

America's sweeping advance, without the services of the deposed captain, William T. Tilden 2d, to the challenge round in which the American team faced the Italian team, France starting next Friday, has served somewhat to buoy up the American confidence. But the Italian team's recognition only the barest fighting chance for American success without Tilden on the firing line.

The American rule committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at a meeting which is under way here, has been called Monday to reconsider the developments of the French federation that Tilden be permitted to play in the challenge round when the final encounter is held.

If the committee considering the French request decides to leave matters temporarily in the hands of the American rule committee, the American team will have official support for the nomination rather than to make an arbitrary move under the circumstances. Colman's decision to allow Tilden to play is technically correct and acquiesced to the decision of the committee after a two-hour transatlantic teleconference. But the American team also has the advantage of the fact that Tilden is not only a powerful player but also that the action was untimely and should have been deferred until the next meeting.

HITCHCOCK'S TEAM WINS TEST CONTEST
Strawbridge and Capt. Wilkinson Big Factors in Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WASHINGTON.—Thomas Hitchcock's four still continued to win in the series of matches at the Sands Point Polo Club on Saturday when the game was announced as the second test match in preparation for the international match next September against the Argentines. But the opposition was far more formidable, and the United States team had to depend, to a large extent, on its associates for victory. The score was 10 to 7, and the winners were held on even terms with the Argentines in the series when the score stood at 6-6. Then the combination of R. E. Strawbridge Jr. and Capt. C. A. Wilkinson began to function as best as they could, as Hitchcock's team was called, forged ahead and was never overtaken.

Two more games the losers were largely responsible for the closeness of the struggle. First, John B. Miles, the Argentine player, held Hitchcock so for the first time in the series, and occasionally able to break away for one of his famous drives, and even then had to watch to see that J. C. Black, the United States player, did not take advantage of his position. But it was Capt. Peter B. Rodas, added at the last minute to play No. 3, that really stood out as the best player on the Argentine team. His hitting and his vigorous play in the scrimmages, gave him three of the first six goals, and not until Hitchcock devoted himself to defense in the latter chukkers, leaving the attacking to his teammates, was the army star held in check. The summary:

BLUE
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson.
No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock.
No. 3—E. A. Hopping.
No. 4—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
No. 5—J. C. Black.

RED
No. 1—John B. Miles.
No. 2—Peter B. Rodas.
No. 3—John B. Miles.
No. 4—John B. Miles.
No. 5—John B. Miles.

FRAULEIN AUSSEM IS VICTOR OVER MISS RYAN

DUSSELDORF, Ger.—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, California star, now living in England, was defeated in the finals of the women's singles of the international tennis tournament here Sunday by Fraulein Cecilie Aussem, German champion, 7-5, 6-4.

In the mixed doubles finals, Miss Ryan, paired with Antonio Boyd of Argentina, defeated Fraulein Aussem and Fraulein Pletz, 6-3, 6-3.

BOYD AND GUILLERMO ROBSON, 6-3, 3-6, 10-8, 6-3.

HICKSON WINS AUTO RACE
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—J. M. Hickson, Pittsburgh, set a record for a half-mile board track when he won the 100-mile automobile race at the Woodbridge Speedway Saturday. Two thousand spectators saw Hickson circle the boards at an average speed of 90 miles an hour to win the event in 13.32 minutes. Hickson was followed by R. L. Anshel, second, a mile behind the winner.

ATHLETICS ARE GOING STRONG

Yankees Fail to Gain on Connie Mack's Team Despite Rapid Pace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—The metropolitan grass tennis championship, with a completely reorganized lineup and schedule, due to the withdrawal of several players in favor of the Canadian championships, and the late receipt of the entries of several other leading stars, got under way over the weekend, and despite cloudy skies and the engagements of many of the leaders, managed to get most of the first-round completed, with the balance of the field to play their first matches Monday afternoon.

In place of Benjamin F. Goehackoff of California, seeded second, who shifted to Canada, Watson M. Washburn took the place at the top of the lower half, while Frederic Mercur replaced Herbert L. Bowman, heading the final quarter, and Gordon Lum, captain of the Chinese Davis Cup team, was in the final quarter instead of Francis X. Shields. None of these got into action, though Lum was actually on the court when rain terminated the matches.

The courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, where the event is being played, have been improved since last year, and are now in the best condition of many years. With Julius Seligson, intercollegiate champion, Dr. William Rosenbaum, the newcomer, the list now seems to give promise of fine competition all the way through.

Only two of the seeded players completed the matches. Watson M. Washburn, national indoor champion, and Eugene Phillips, a local player, and took matters easy to win at 6-4, 6-4. Gilbert Hall, the Orange star, disposed of S. J. Davis Jr., and did not strike his opponent, who was leading 4-3 in the first set, then ran out a match in straight games, 6-4, 6-0.

THIRTEEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round
Ponce de Leon defeated Charles A. Anderson, 7-5, 6-2.
Gilbert Hall defeated S. J. Davis Jr., 6-4, 6-4.
Gregory J. Mangin defeated Valentine Adams, 6-4, 6-4.
Dr. William Rosenbaum won from Alphonso Lund, by default.
Armand L. Bruneau defeated J. P. Nix, 6-4, 6-4.
Sadakazu Onda defeated Jose Liano, 6-4, 6-4.
M. B. Hutchinson defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 10-8, 6-4.
J. M. H. defeated G. L. Titus, 6-2, 6-2.
William Aydelotte defeated Eugene Phillips, 6-4, 6-4.
Selden G. Noyes defeated Dr. H. V. G. Harvill, 6-3, 6-2.
Spencer P. defeated E. C. Mailly, 6-2, 6-2.
Elmer C. Griffin defeated Jacques L. Verstraten, 6-1, 6-1.

PRACTICE MATCH IS WON BY ARGENTINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—J. M. Hickson, the Argentine pony polo team, which is in America for the purpose of playing a series of international matches with a team from the United States, defeated a team of Rumson Country Club players here Sunday in a practice match, 12 to 2. Conditions were very good for real playing, as the field was very soft.

There were times when the Argentine four showed some very good team play, but the United States team, which is the best individual playing, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson of the United States, and his associates, played No. 2 for Rumson. The summary:

ARGENTINE
No. 1—Arturo Kenny.
No. 2—J. M. Hickson.
No. 3—J. M. Hickson.
No. 4—J. M. Hickson.

NEW MARATHON MARK IS SET IN GERMANY

DUSSELDORF, Ger.—Paul Gerhard of Siegen has established a new German record for Marathon running by covering a distance of 26.2 miles (slightly more than the Marathon distance of 26.355) in 2h. 23m. 41.5s. The Olympic record for the Marathon was set by George G. Healey of the United States, in 2h. 25m. 45.5s. by Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finn, in the 1920 games at Antwerp.

Many sportsmen are careful to warn the public that it must not jump to the conclusion that Germany has won the Marathon race at Amsterdam. The Dutchman, who is the best individual playing, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson of the United States, and his associates, played No. 2 for Rumson. The summary:

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No. 1—Arturo Kenny.
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AMERICAN YACHT FINISHES SECOND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The American yacht, Salomea, owned by Vice-Commodore Henry B. Plant of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, captured second place in the six-day regatta of the Danish Royal Yacht Club's annual regatta of Copenhagen, Sunday. The race was won by the Danish yacht, Lilli.

England was second, the Rita King, with the Sovereign at the tiller, was second in the 10-meter event, the place going to the Danish entry, the Rita.

Six nations are competing in the races.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Sacramento won 17 to 5.
San Francisco won 12 to 10.
Milwaukee won 11 to 11.
Los Angeles won 10 to 12.
Seattle won 6 to 16.
Portland won 6 to 16.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 0.
St. Louis 1, Kansas City 0.
Columbus 5, Toledo 4.
RESULTS SUNDAY
Indianapolis 1, Louisville 0.
St. Louis 1, Kansas City 0.
Columbus 1, Toledo 0.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 1.

SARAZEN AND FARRELL WIN
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Remondable golf by Eugene Sarazen enabled him and his partner, John C. Farrell, national open champion, to defeat Thomas D. Armour and Harry Cooper, by a score of 2 and 1 in an 18-hole exhibition match here.

Metropolitan Tennis Starts

Several Players Withdraw While Others Send in Their Entries Late

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NEW YORK.—The metropolitan grass tennis championship, with a completely reorganized lineup and schedule, due to the withdrawal of several players in favor of the Canadian championships, and the late receipt of the entries of several other leading stars, got under way over the weekend, and despite cloudy skies and the engagements of many of the leaders, managed to get most of the first-round completed, with the balance of the field to play their first matches Monday afternoon.

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Spencer P. defeated E. C. Mailly, 6-2, 6-2.
Elmer C. Griffin defeated Jacques L. Verstraten, 6-1, 6-1.

PRACTICE MATCH IS WON BY ARGENTINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—J. M. Hickson, the Argentine pony polo team, which is in America for the purpose of playing a series of international matches with a team from the United States, defeated a team of Rumson Country Club players here Sunday in a practice match, 12 to 2. Conditions were very good for real playing, as the field was very soft.

There were times when the Argentine four showed some very good team play, but the United States team, which is the best individual playing, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson of the United States, and his associates, played No. 2 for Rumson. The summary:

ARGENTINE
No. 1—Arturo Kenny.
No. 2—J. M. Hickson.
No. 3—J. M. Hickson.
No. 4—J. M. Hickson.

NEW MARATHON MARK IS SET IN GERMANY

DUSSELDORF, Ger.—Paul Gerhard of Siegen has established a new German record for Marathon running by covering a distance of 26.2 miles (slightly more than the Marathon distance of 26.355) in 2h. 23m. 41.5s. The Olympic record for the Marathon was set by George G. Healey of the United States, in 2h. 25m. 45.5s. by Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finn, in the 1920 games at Antwerp.

Many sportsmen are careful to warn the public that it must not jump to the conclusion that Germany has won the Marathon race at Amsterdam. The Dutchman, who is the best individual playing, Capt. Charles A. Wilkinson of the United States, and his associates, played No. 2 for Rumson. The summary:

ARGENTINE
No. 1—Arturo Kenny.
No. 2—J. M. Hickson.
No. 3—J. M. Hickson.
No. 4—J. M. Hickson.

AMERICAN YACHT FINISHES SECOND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The American yacht, Salomea, owned by Vice-Commodore Henry B. Plant of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, captured second place in the six-day regatta of the Danish Royal Yacht Club's annual regatta of Copenhagen, Sunday. The race was won by the Danish yacht, Lilli.

England was second, the Rita King, with the Sovereign at the tiller, was second in the 10-meter event, the place going to the Danish entry, the Rita.

Six nations are competing in the races.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Sacramento won 17 to 5.
San Francisco won 12 to 10.
Milwaukee won 11 to 11.
Los Angeles won 10 to 12.
Seattle won 6 to 16.
Portland won 6 to 16.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 0.
St. Louis 1, Kansas City 0.
Columbus 5, Toledo 4.
RESULTS SUNDAY
Indianapolis 1, Louisville 0.
St. Louis 1, Kansas City 0.
Columbus 1, Toledo 0.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 1.

SARAZEN AND FARRELL WIN
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Remondable golf by Eugene Sarazen enabled him and his partner, John C. Farrell, national open champion, to defeat Thomas D. Armour and Harry Cooper, by a score of 2 and 1 in an 18-hole exhibition match here.

ALLISON-VAN RYN WIN IN DOUBLES

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper Also Win Doubles at Longwood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Finals in the women's doubles and Longwood men's doubles took place Saturday afternoon on the Stadium courts of the Longwood Cricket Club with John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., winning the feature event after a five-set battle with Ralph T. McElvenny and John D. Harrington, both from California and present intercollegiate doubles champions. The women's doubles final found the California team of Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Mrs. L. A. Harper of Berkeley, winners over the eastern team of Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Boston, and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston.

Play in the mixed doubles progressed as far as the semifinal round on Saturday with Miss Sarah H. Paley and M. T. Hill in the final round against Mrs. Corbiere and Henry L. Johnson. Many details speeded up play in the final, which was a hard-fought battle. The Stanford University team of McElvenny and Harrington put up a splendid contest against the California pair, but in the end, the California pair won, 6-4, 6-4.

Thrilling Final
Although the doubles and semifinals were packed with thrills in the morning, the afternoon final in this division was also thrilling, and only went to the fifth set, when the California pair were apparently defeated, they stayed the course, and won the match, 6-4, 6-4.

Allison made the most errors of the four players, netting 4 times, and shooting out 31 times. He also made seven double faults. In spite of this, however, Allison scored the most earned points, 17, while Van Ryn scored 14. Van Ryn, his partner, for the day, whom he meets in the final, scored 17 points, while Allison scored 14. Van Ryn, his partner, for the day, whom he meets in the final, scored 17 points, while Allison scored 14.

California Wins, 6-2, 7-5
The women's doubles final was more or less of a walkover for the California pair of Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper. Mrs. Corbiere was the best of the service, but she could not get into her proper stride. The Pacific coast player followed the American lead, and soon ran out the set at 6-2. Miss Cross, who won the singles tournament in the morning, made the most brilliant shots, which she followed by a net and soon ran out the set at 6-2. Miss Cross, who won the singles tournament in the morning, made the most brilliant shots, which she followed by a net and soon ran out the set at 6-2.

Final Round
Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Henry L. Johnson, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round
John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison defeated Frederic Mercur and Francis X. Shields, 12-15, 6-3, 7-5.

Final Round
Ralph T. McElvenny and John D. Harrington defeated John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, 6-4, 6-4.

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John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison defeated Ralph T. McElvenny and John D. Harrington, 6-4, 6-4.

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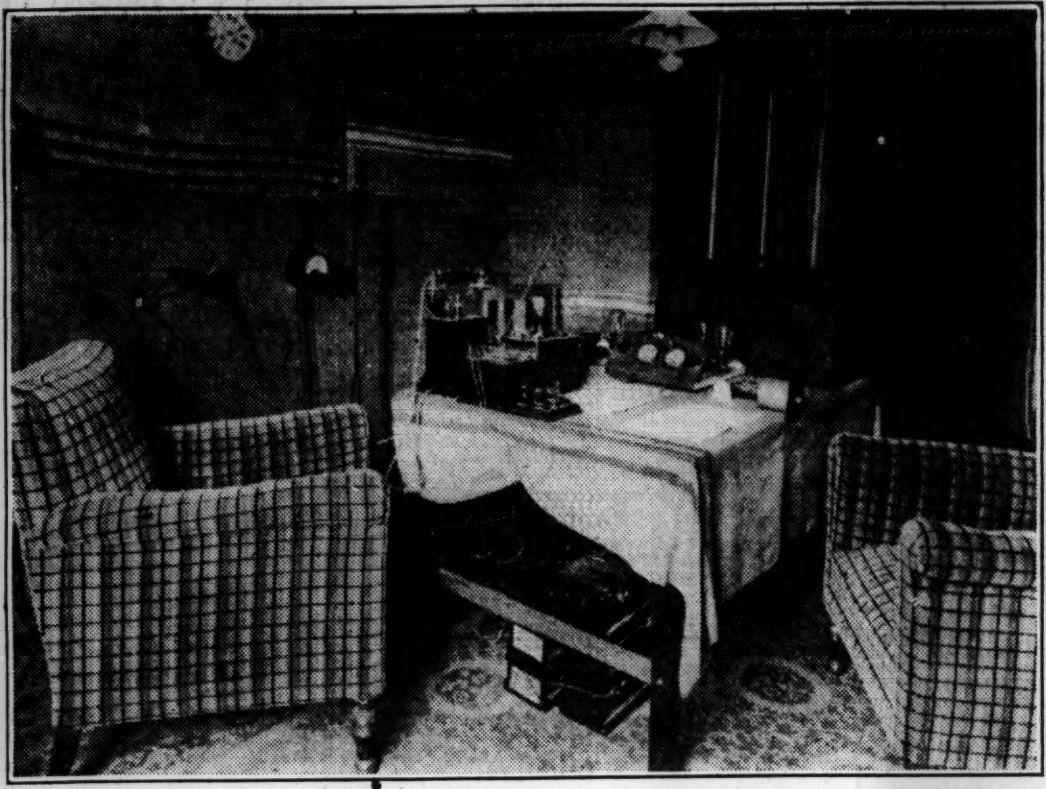
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RADIO

Kootwijk Short Wave Station Studio



Simple as it is, this studio feeds into such a powerful transmitter that it reaches around the world. The Little Phonograph on the further end of the table is the one that plays the records most All Short Wave Listeners have heard, since this station is reaching out further and better than any other short wave broadcaster yet reported.

LEAGUE TRIES SHORT WAVE RADIOCASTING

Huge Station May Be Built If Reports Show Wide Coverage

WASHINGTON—International radio-casting of programs from the League of Nations was contemplated in initial experiments on international short waves recently conducted by the League secretariat. Transmissions from the Dutch station at Kootwijk, using 25,000 watts on a wavelength of 1.5 meters, the secretariat broadcast a speech several weeks ago in Dutch, English, French and Japanese.

Now it is asking American listeners who heard the address to report to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. The object is to learn how widespread the program was heard. Station Kootwijk, ordinarily works on a directional aerial with Java, but it has also been heard in other parts of the world. In the trials a nondirectional aerial was utilized in order to send the signals all over the world. The speech could be heard only on sets made to receive short waves, unless picked up and broadcast on ordinary waves by other stations. No arrangements to do this were made, according to word received here.

A description of the trial forwarded to Washington from Geneva told of speaking from the secretariat of the League, which had been transformed into a studio by means of carpets and curtains. The microphone was connected by telephone line with Kootwijk, about 700 kilometers away as the crow flies. The telephone line was placed at the League's disposal by the Swiss and German administrations. "The League of Nations," said the report from Geneva, "whose fundamental task is to promote co-operation between nations, is keenly interested in the development of international communications. For this reason, the League has always followed with interest the remarkably rapid progress which has been made in broadcasting and has on various occasions co-operated in facilitating trials. In this connection the more important speeches at the annual assemblies of the League of Nations have, since 1925, been broadcast."

In 1926 the opening speech of Mr. Beneš at the seventh assembly was relayed by cable from Geneva to Prague and broadcast from there. Several days later, at the time of Germany's entry into the League, the speeches of M. Stresemann, M. Briand, Sir Austen Chamberlain were broadcast by the German, French, English, Danish and Swiss broadcasting stations. In 1927 the telephone cable connected the assembly hall of the League of Nations with the broadcasting station at Hilversum (Holland) which broadcast a speech of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bech. These broadcasts were on medium wavelengths and their reception was virtually limited to Europe.

The trials on the short wave length were for the purpose of finding out whether it is possible also to reach overseas countries. The Dutch Government, which owns the Kootwijk station, gave permission to the Secretary-General of the League to use the station for official messages. A special committee, which has studied

the situation, will render a report at the session next September. It will recommend a station that would cost approximately \$250,000 to construct. The station could be transformed into radio-casting, but would be used essentially for code work.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-465m)
 5:25 p. m.—Highway Bulletin.
 5:40 Stock market; business news.
 6 Positions wanted.
 6:45 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 7 Sessions Chimes; news.
 7:30 Chimes of the Old Time Minstrels.
 7:45 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 8:30 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 8:45 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 9:30 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 10:30 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
 11:30 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
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 11:30 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.

Peru Is Opening Mountain Empire With Good Roads

Has Built 7000 Miles in Last Seven Years and President Asks for \$3,500,000 More.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Peru, one of the world's most mountainous countries, has reclaimed, resurfaced and built 7000 miles of motor roads in seven years, but President Leguia is not satisfied. He calls for more roads, and his sentiments are echoed all over the country, according to a statement issued by the Pan-American Union.

President Leguia is advocating an expenditure of \$3,500,000 more in the next three years to add connecting links to roads already in operation and thereby open new regions to development by the sheep man, the plowman, the mine operator, the sightseer and the immigrant from Europe.

A sum of \$300,000 has already been provided in the Government's budget for road building. The larger amount would be raised by a national loan: Systems of tolls on some of the roads are a constantly increasing source of revenue for more road building.

Today there are in operation more than 10,500 motor vehicles in Peru. Some of the traffic, particularly on the eastern slopes of the Andes, is through the primitive wilderness which until recent years was traveled only by the mule and the llama caravan.

In Lima, Callao and other coastal cities, the splendid new boulevards and suburban highways extending far into the country are notable, says the Pan-American Union.

These new traffic routes are opening added delights for the tourist as well as for the citizen; and at least some of the more leisurely visitors to Peru are motoring in the heights of the Andes where they behold awe-inspiring scenery second to none in the world.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
 Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
 Mrs. Harriet L. McIntyre, Detroit, Mich.
 Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
 Miss Birdie Blanchard, Augusta, Ga.
 Mrs. Raymond A. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Bruce S. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Elsie Truesdell, Austin, Minn.
 Mrs. Hazel Munn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Clara H. Hays, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Bonnie M. Ash, Muncie, Ind.
 Mrs. Edgar Ash, Detroit, Mich.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilford H. Muttig and son, Elma, Pa.
 Mrs. Frederick A. Richter, Elma, Pa.
 Frederick A. Richter, Elma, Pa.
 Frederick A. Richter, Elma, Pa.
 Frederick A. Richter, Elma, Pa.

LOUISIANA TO AID THE BLIND
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
 NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana is to have a State Commission for the Blind, in accordance with the terms of a bill passed by the state Legislature of Louisiana, it has just been announced by the American Foundation for the Blind here. This makes the twenty-third state to adopt similar legislation for the benefit of the blind.

Appeals lie on questions of both fact and law to the Court of Appeal and thence to the Supreme Court. The last named is the supreme tribunal of the United Kingdom and consists of the Lord Chancellor and a number of law lords.

Most cases in which over £100 is at issue come before the King's Bench, the court of which is the highest in the land. The normal strength of the King's Bench is 17 judges, some of whom are on circuit at the assizes in the provinces most of the year.

In such cases as programs broadcast through the NBC System are prepared about four weeks in advance of the date of broadcast, this great number of lists of musical and other selections is necessary. They range from pencilled notes on a sheet of paper submitted by an artist or orchestra leader to the stenciled program that has been checked for duplications, numbers and musical availability. These programs include not only those which originate in the New York studios, but also duplicate copies of those which are being sent out from the studios in Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

A whole department is devoted to checking these programs as they are submitted and to seeing that they are stenciled and copies delivered to all persons who they concern.

The Eveready hour will go on the air over the NBC System, as usual, on Tuesday evening, July 24, at 9 p. m. In the midst of this shower of musical rose petals, Mary Jordan, internationally known contralto, will sing three songs—Tchaikovsky's "Nur Wer die Sehnsucht kennt" (None But the Lonely Heart), Cyril Scott's "Lullaby" and "The Year at the Spring," by Beach.

The July 24 program also promises the first performance before the microphone of "Rag Doll," a new piece by Brown, composer of "The Doll Dance." It will be played by the orchestra and Orman and Arden. The program will open with an orchestral performance of "Sapphires" by Bloom, composer of "Soliloquy," and will include a violin and guitar duo, "Handy Andy," by Andy Sanelia and Lou Rademacher.

A thriller of the old school of melodrama is the Soconyland sketch Tuesday night, July 24, when "Mad Anthony Wayne" again plays the hero in "A Legend of Stony Point," reenacting the stirring attack upon the British in 1779.

The Soconyland sketches are broadcast each Tuesday night at 7:30, eastern daylight time, by WEA, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WGY and WGR.

"Kitten on the Keys" is probably familiar to all radio listeners, and "Keden on the Keys" is almost as familiar, for Keden is a frequent broadcaster through WGBS, the Gimble station, New York, and other metropolitan stations. He will play

"King" Herzilazci Protests Elimination of His Gypsy Rule

Hungarian Government Enrolls 50,000 of the Picturesque but Marauding Wanderers and Their Nomadic Habits Must Be Given Up

BUDAPEST (AP)—The gypsies of Hungary are bawling the passing of their ancient right to roam about the Kingdom at will, making their living by petty marauding and fortune telling. A governmental decree enrolling some 50,000 of them as subjects of the Hungarian Kingdom has caused to vanish Hungary's oldest and most picturesque institution—gypsy life.

Publication of the decree brought a vehement protest from "King" Herzilazci, who lamented the loss of the "freedom God gave us."

All Hungarian gypsies must now forsake their nomadic habits, settle down in fixed abodes, and take their places with other Hungarians as responsible subjects of the kingdom. The men will be liable for military service. They have been granted the right to own property and full suffrage.

The gypsies must abandon the costumes their forefathers wore for centuries and adopt present-day European dress. They are prohibited from speaking their own dialect and required to use the Hungarian language. Foreign gypsies were given a month's time to leave Hungary. Those that remain after that period will be subject to jail sentences, caravans from Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries will be turned back at the frontiers.

Until now the gypsies had lived a life of independence, being under no discipline except to the chief of their tribe to whom they paid tribute. They paid no taxes and did not serve in the army.

The chancery division has a peculiar history and a peculiar jurisdiction, and deals with matters as mortgages, trucks, construction of will, winding up of companies and partnerships, and whereas it was formed originally to administer justice on more liberal lines than was possible under the rigid system of the common law, it is now more rigid than the common law courts in the administration of justice.

It is a much smaller division of the High Court than the King's Bench, and there is no trial by jury. The matters with which it deals are on the whole more concerned with corporations than individual litigants and the interests involved are such that cases often take considerably longer than is usual in the King's Bench.

Pleadings and preliminary proceedings are necessarily more protracted, but even so the bad days so well portrayed by Dickens in Jarndyce v. Jarndyce are a thing of the past, and there is no disposition on the part of the public to criticize the procedure in Chancery.

The probate, divorce, and admiralty division represents an amalgam of miscellaneous jurisdiction which existed prior to the 17th century. The most important and the largest of these jurisdictions is that dealing with matrimonial causes. An ordinary undivided divorce suit is disposed of within four months of the filing of the petition, and it is a rare thing for any petition to be undischarged within a year merely owing to congestion of work in the court.

Here again the pleadings are simple and confined to a short statement of the charges and though particulars are often required of names, dates and places, the court is more concerned with the actual evidence than what is contained in the pleadings.

Three Courts Merged
 But since the Judicature Act, 1873, the three courts of common law have been merged into the King's Bench Division, and there have been two other divisions, the Chancery Division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Appeals lie on questions of both fact and law to the Court of Appeal and thence to the Supreme Court. The last named is the supreme tribunal of the United Kingdom and consists of the Lord Chancellor and a number of law lords.

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Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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WESTON

IMMACULATE in its coat of new white paint and polished oak floors; welcoming its spacious rooms and halls; refreshing is the coolness that lingers about its most-covered terrace; the view from the windows is extraordinary. Kitchen equipment, playtime and relaxation are suggested in its spacious barn. Winner comfort is suggested by its oil-burner heat system and many fireplaces. Accessibility assured by the frequently passing buses connecting all important business and social centers. Privacy will surely be yours on these 4 acres of land and long street frontage. There are 12 rooms in all. Doubtless you will be surprised at the moderate cost and favorable terms to a desirable buyer. Some hangings and other equipment may be had. Call M. GOODNOW, Sudbury 0136, or

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 for hire. Cadillac automobiles for all occasions. We specialize in sightseeing tours.
 A. C. CLEAR, Huntington Ave. Garage, Boston.

WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN (Christian Scientist preferred) to share station on Chatham leaving Boston August 17th, arriving Boston 20th, returning August 28th (reservations made). Address Box 906, 1281 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
 ORANGE STREET AT ELM
 FURNITURE
 RUGS—DRAPERIES
 We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia

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 (Your Station)
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 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK

1406 G Street, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Virginia

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High-class bachelor apartments, modern conveniences, maid service, 2 minutes to Wall St., 132 Montague St., N.Y. 5556.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91) 22 rooms, bath (tiled kitchenette), 5045 mornings or apply SUITE.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 41 Newbury St., Suite 2—Furnished, modern, transient.

NEW YORK CITY, 317 W. 84th St.—Large, airy, quiet room, adjoining bath; private home. Suquehanna 9045.

NEW YORK CITY, 424 West End Avenue—Exceptionally large room, twin beds; \$17. Apply Mrs. WELLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Transients may secure large sunny rooms in beautiful atmosphere. Phone 2578; private garage.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED by an elderly lady with companion, rooms and board in a refined private home. Christian Scientist preferred. Address: H-323, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GLoucester, Mass.—Wanted to board a child 2 years or over, Christian Scientist preferred. Address: 141 Beacon Street, DORIS PALMER NORWOOD.

PAYING GUESTS

UNEWAY HALL
 Baby's Long Island, N. Y.
 Beautiful grounds, spacious reception hall, every comfort for rest and study; easy connection to New York, Babylon 113.

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A PERMANENT BUSINESS CONNECTION rapidly growing national organization requires the services of a woman of education and enterprise; one who is seeking a permanent position in the conduct of a business of the future; thorough co-operation given accepted applicant; no one under 25 years of age will be interviewed; no salary paid until and railroad fare paid. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 902 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

A MOTHER'S helper to assist with small family. Christian Scientist preferred. Address: Mrs. RAYMOND KEELER, Wilton, Conn., R. F. D. 57.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PHILADELPHIA—Wanted to change to a new position; long experience; steady, honest, reliable. JAMES GENTILE, 75 Bryant Street, Woburn, Mass.

GENTLEMAN desires responsible position with antique dealer; long buying and selling experience here and abroad; expert knowledge European and American antiques. Languages: French, Italian, English. Address: Box 7-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENTLEMAN, traveled, fluent French, Spanish, literary ability, business experience, desires position social secretary or responsible business position; accustomed meeting best of society. Address: Box 100, 20 East 60th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Insurance and Commercial Office positions. Address: 100 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rm. 302, Cort 2893

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
 FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretarial assistance, bookkeeping, stenography, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0600.

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 daily selling an extremely attractive and hand-some mounted line of personal Christmas cards; every detail exclusive and original; individual greetings; no experience necessary; very liberal commission; one experienced selling office desired. For details write MULTIPROST COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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EARN from \$1 to \$1.50 each month for a few minutes' work at home, checking newspaper advertising. CLEVELAND ADVERTISING Agency, Box 326, Cleveland, O.

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FOR SALE—Retailing plant; first-class condition, with good buy; stock ever; reasonable. STANDARD BOTTLING WORKS, Ardmore, South Dakota.

AMERTRON
 Quality Radio Products

ARC Hi-POWER BOX 500 Volts DC
 and lower tap voltages in
 one AC transformer. It is
 the only one of its kind
 ever made. RCA patent.
 American Transformer Co.,
 47 Essex St., New York, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES

Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Norfolk" next Monday.

**The Broadway
Department Store**
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007-N Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.

The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Stationery, Books, Radio,
Kodaks and Office Supplies
2908 Washington Ave. Phone 934

**THE W. S. CADWELL
HARDWARE COMPANY**
2506 Washington Avenue
Newport News, Va.

We render a builders' hardware service
of unusual merit. Try us.

**NEWPORT NEWS
FURNITURE CO., Inc.**
Six Floors Devoted Exclusively
to Quality Home Furnishings

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

ICE-COAL-WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous
Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is
fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

**NEWPORT NEWS
LAUNDRY**
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

Let Me Solve Your Heating
Problems
W. T. EUBANK
Heating and Plumbing Engineer
1213 20th Street Phone 1621

Gas—Accessories—Oil
Firestone Tires and Tubes
FOR ROAD SERVICE PHONE 9186
OAK AVENUE & 25th STREET
I. E. BANE, Manager

For Smart Styles
in Men's and Young Men's Clothes
GO TO
BURCHER'S
SHOP OF MERIT
Corner 30th St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK
The Malvern Shop
Sellers of Better Hosiery
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
FAMOUS PHOENIX
and McALLUM CO.'s Makes
Also
Kayser's Silk and Rayon Underwear

ELLIOTT'S
Monarch Products
Groceries and Meats
169 BANK STREET

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.
SHOES
339 Granby St., Southland Hotel Bldg.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

Orapax Confectionery
and Delicatessen
MONARCH GOODS
910 Orapax Ave. Phone 41440

**WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY**
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

**WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST**
111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24548
Residence, 38315, 32968, 22736
NO BRANCH STORES

RICHMOND
Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blvd 3340

FLORIST
JOHN L. RATCLIFFE
209 W. Broad. Ran. 1786

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)
Styles for Men
JACOBS & LEVY
The Quality Shop 705 E. BRADDOCK

Kuppenheimer
Clothes, Knox Hats,
Hoywood Shoes—and
Townfield Sport
Clothes for Women.

**Cakes, Pastries,
Breads
Beaten Biscuits
Mayonnaise, Salads
Croquettes**

Bon Voyage Boxes
701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Select a Refined
GIFT
From
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties

2nd and Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
a Specialty

GRACE AT SIXTH
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"

**Outfitters to Men,
Women and Boys.**
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

**LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE
MOVING**

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PEICED MODERATELY
For the little toes and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes
SILK Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the
Entire Family

**BONCILLA
BEAUTY SHOP**
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

SWOPES
Cleaning and Dyeing
3112 W. Cary 213 N. First
Bldg. 8593

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone 346

ROANOKE
Naturally, You Will Want to Shop
at "Roanoke's Leading Department
Store"

S. H. HEIRONIMUS @
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving, Marcelling, Hair
Sculpture, etc.
Done by Expert Attendants

FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
Phone Fleck for Fuel
Phones 1389-1390
HIGHEST QUALITY SERVICE

PRICE GLENN Inc.
Chapman's Genuine Smithfield
Razor-Back and Peanut Fed Hams
13-15 Franklin Rd. Tel. 1600-1601-4198

**KLENSALL CLEANING
and DYE WORKS Inc.**
306 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia.
"By our work we are known."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 651-652

**COLONIAL
NATIONAL BANK**
ROANOKE, VA.
4% Paid on Savings

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE
(Continued)
**HANCOCK-CLAY
COMPANY, Inc.**
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
You'll like shopping at Hancock's
—Roanoke's Most Modern
Department Store
Roanoke's Foremost Milliners

Lazarus
Roanoke's Jewish Home
125 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

West Virginia
CHARLISTON
Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE

108-110 HALLE STREET
CLARKSBURG
Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's
Greater Store
for All the Family Now

HUNTINGTON
PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES: 515 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1013 16th St.
414 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

BRADSHAW-DIHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most
Modern Department Store

GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Men's Wear
841 FOURTH AVENUE

COOKSEY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods,
Shoes and Furnishings
303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

**Local
Classified**
Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading
appear in this edition only. Rate 1/-
a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement
vertically measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

TEACHERS
Violoncello
Lessons given—Modern Method
H. WALLACE
4 Wistley Rd., Clapham, Common, London,
S. W. 11. Tel. Battersea 3446

MISS E. VAN OOSTERVEN, A. C. M. C.
returned from Paris with highest certificates,
teaches violin, harp, piano, singing, fugue,
and assistant to Eugene Cook; (Counterpoint
& Fugue Professor at Conservatoire at Vieux
Normandie de Music. Write 66 Holland Road,
London, W. 14.

EDITH E. CLEMENS, L.R.A.M. (Elec.)
Verse Speaking & Dramatic Art
Studio: 5 Nottingham Road, York Gate,
London, W. 1.

TEACHERS POST WANTED
DUBLIN—Visiting teachers, seeking after-
noon tuition; fluent French and German, good
music. MISS B. BANISTER, 24 Leinster
Square, Bathmore.

CORSE TIERE
SPECIALITY: Dressing, coats, hats, belts,
any style desired, made to individual measure-
ments. MADAME DELVEY, 108 Queens Road,
London, W.

POST WANTED
"ENGLISHMAN", 40, seeks appointment in or
near London; 10 years' experience in 19 years
commercial experience in West Africa; sound
knowledge shipping, sales management, etc.;
adaptable; willing to accept position of sales-
man with prospects. Box K-773, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

HATYER & HORRIE, 20 years' West End
of London & Provincial experience given by
London position or leading to same; first-class
references. Box K-184, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

LADY desires post affording opportunity to
utilize superior, organizing experience;
stenography, clerical. Box K-184, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

LADY, middle aged, requires post as house-
keeper or companion; London preferred, or
world travel. Box K-1735, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED college-trained children's
nurse seeks post, with children's experience given
by London position or leading to same; first-class
references. Box K-184, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

GRADUATE, B. A. (Hons. French), thorough
secretarial training, commercial French &
German, seeks business post. MISS SPINDLO,
110 Anson Road, London, N. W. 2.

POSITION as assistant in dental office or
companion help to lady. Box K-1852, The
Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

TENNIS LESSONS
LAWNS TENNIS and GOLF lessons given by
experienced professional; hard courts for hire.
J. CARL, Tennis and Golf, 100 Abchurch Lane,
London, E. C. 4.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS
LONDON SUBURB—A holiday board and other
accommodation, under experienced care, offered
for all animals. New Cross 4066 or Box
K-1827, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi
Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE
PIANO, baby grand, 3 yrs. & Kautmann, new,
overstrung, bargain 115. J. STEER, 102 Sars-
field Road, Balham, London, S. W. 12.

Local Classified Advertising

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a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement
vertically measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

HOUSES FOR SALE
THE LITTLE HOUSE, Stockbridge,
nearly Winchester; good bus and train service;
small house; perfect order; garage, stable;
very pretty garden; come and see it;
bargain price for quick sale. HOUSE AGENTS,
Huntingdon.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel,
2-3 minutes' walk from Christian Science
church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to
all parts; hot and cold running water and gas
in bedrooms, central heating, excellent
and liberal table; 12/- per day, 3/6 to 4/-
guinea per week. 14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2.
Park 2418

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, good locality; comfort,
convenience, good food; bed & breakfast 6/6
per day 10/6, special reduced rates for 21
guinea; Christian Scientists welcomed.

LONDON—Paying guests, partial or full
board; charming and restful position in
best residential area; 5 minutes' walk from
Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, electric
light, gas, fire, modern conveniences, two
bathrooms; large and beautiful garden;
easy access to city and West End buses;
at end of road, quiet, pleasant, and very
convenient. 11 Camille Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.
(Phone Putney 4094)

BARKSTON HOUSE
1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Kelvin 8917
and 17 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5
A WELCOME is extended from these two
attractive, quiet hotels, with all the comforts
of a home, gas, hot water, central heating, etc.
Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trevor Road, London, S. W. 9
Two minutes from South Court Station. In-
clusive terms from 3 guineas per week, 9/-
per day; room and breakfast from 7/6
per day; constant hot water, radio, electric
light, and all modern conveniences. Phone
Putney 4094 (private exchange).

HOTEL ROLAND
Roland House, Old Brompton Road
South Kensington, Phone Kensington 572
Terms from 3 guineas per week, no extras;
good food; vegetables catered for; close to
Met. and Tube Station; buses for all parts
London.

SERVICE BEDSITTING ROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Break-
fast and dinner served in each room; divan
beds; gas fire, laundry, for tenants' use; from
45/- inclusive. Phone Kensington 4474. Box
K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**LONDON, HYDE PARK (72 Oxford Ter-
race), W. 2—High-class guest house for
ladies; terms from 3 guineas per week, 9/-
per day; constant hot water, radio, electric
light, and all modern conveniences. Phone
Putney 4094 (private exchange).**

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS
Tel. Park 7187
28 Pembrooke Gardens, London, W. 2
Residential hotel, quiet position; close Metro-
politan, buses; terms 43.5.0; suitable for fam-
ilies. Kensington, London, W. 2.

**LONDON, Devonshire House Hotel, 6 & 7
Princes Square, Hyde Park, W. 2—Best Eng-
lish hotel, constant hot water, central heating,
cooking; inclusive terms from 3 1/2 guineas a
week. Proprietress, 12 Kings of Wessex Ter-
race, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8280).**

GUEST HOUSE for professional women—
Hampstead, London, N. W. 4—Modern, com-
fortable, constant hot water, gas, good cuisine,
partial board, garden, Oxford Street, 20 min-
utes. Speedwell 2880. Apply MISS COOMBS.

**LONDON—Quiet home for study and for
those needing rest, on experienced, Mrs. W. S. W. 11. Tel. Battersea 3446**

LONDON—Board residence (partial or full);
modern conveniences, easy access West End
and City, terms from 3 guineas per week. 15
Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, W. 3.

LONDON—Sunny Lodge, a temporary home
for those needing rest, on experienced, Mrs. W. S. W. 11. Tel. Battersea 3446

**LONDON—Hyde Park—Furnished flat in
large, private house, 3rd floor; 2 bedrooms,
bathroom, kitchen, MISS DUN-
CANN, 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2.**

**LONDON—Superb unfurnished 1st-floor flat,
4 rooms and own bathroom, newly decorated,
central heating, 42/- per week, also second
floor, 3 rooms, own bath, 25/- weekly. 123
Queens Road, Finsbury Park, N. 4.**

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON, Hyde Park—Furnished flat in
large, private house, 3rd floor; 2 bedrooms,
bathroom, kitchen, MISS DUN-
CANN, 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2.

**LONDON—BED & BREAKFAST IN LADY'S
MANSIONETTE NEAR WHITELEY'S, FROM
1/5 GNS. PARK 7186. MISS HOWE, 108
BISHOPS RD., W. 2.**

LONDON—Large and small well-furnished
bedrooms and breakfast, electric light, gas,
central heating, 42/- per week, also second
floor, 3 rooms, own bath, 25/- weekly. 123
Queens Road, Finsbury Park, N. 4.

THE DEANE STUDIO
The Misses Deane
Speciality: Teaching
BAIL ROOM DANCING
STUDENTS TRAINED TO BECOME
EFFICIENT TEACHERS
OF BALL ROOM DANCING
and coached for the Imperial Society of
Teaching Dancing Examinations. Classes
held in private, Greek and character dancing.
Sole London works hold adequate work.
Full particulars from the secretary.

5 Leonard Place, Kensington High St.
LONDON, W. 8.
PHONE WESTERN 0153

TYPEWRITING
TEYPERWITING, SHORTHAND, RONDO
QUICK, DICTATING, etc.
Mrs. Bartholomew, 113 Westbourne Grove,
London, W. 2. Park 7186. Students trained
and positions found for competent pupils.

COOKERY LESSONS
LONDON—Cooking for the home taught by
the Huxton method in 5 days; also meatless
cooking; individual attention. BM/KVFS.
W. C. 2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
BIDDY MONTAGUE
The employment consultant who gives indi-
vidual and courteous attention to your needs;
specializes in finding positions for women;
invited to register; immediate introductions to
suitable applicants; good vacancies always avail-
able; no charge until you are placed in a position.
BIDDY MONTAGUE (Agent)
Kingsway House, 103 Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

The Warrender Employment Bureau
Will Help You
HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?
Telephone 5100
MRS. GRAINGER
32 Chester Terrace, London, S. W. 1.

DUBLIN, The Registry, 69 Grafton Street
(over Signet)—MISS BINGHAM places per-
sonal and domestic.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
and earn from £5 to £20 per week; unique
opportunity to those applying at once for our book
"Advertising for Dummies." DIXON INSTITUTE
OF ADVERTISING, Dept. 16, 100 Oxford
St., London, W. 1.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES AND FLATS
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
Telephone Kensington 2747
Nearest Station, South Kensington
14 and 96 Buses Pass Door

MAIDA VALE & ST. JOHN'S WOOD
Established 1884
Messrs. SNELL & CO.
(Leonard T. Snell, F.A.I.)
(S. H. Crose, F.S.I., F.A.I.)
AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS,
VALUERS & ESTATE AGENTS
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and
nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel. Paddington 7230, 4 lines

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1,
Close to Baker Street Station—A quiet,
thoroughly comfortable and well ap-
pointed house; gas or electric stove in
all rooms; terms moderate. Pacd.
3862.

OFFICES WANTED
LONDON, close Marble Arch, Edgware Road
preferred—Wanted, two unfurnished rooms on
first floor, suitable for employment agency;
moderate rent. Box K-1853, The
Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
England
LEYTONSTONE
SUMMER SALE AT
BEARMAN'S
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
FURNISHERS
High Road, Leytonstone
G. J. HARDY
For Reliable Hosiery
Gloves & Underwear, etc.
11/12 Station Parade
Leytonstone, E. 11
Phone Wanstead 873

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LEYTONSTONE
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BEARMAN'S
DRAPERS OUTFITTER

DAILY FEATURES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

Painting, Decorating,
and Repairing

Economy, Taste & Skill

Enquiries for advice & estimates
considered a favour.

S. GILMOR Ltd.

5 Little Stanhope Street, Mayfair, W.1
Telephone Grosvenor 1485

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a
Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by cor-
rect shoe fitting & Natural
Foot Form.

Expert Shoe Fitters

Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.

23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W.1

Enoch Phillips, Ltd

GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS

Choice Fruits and Vegetables

FISH

9 Sloane St., S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 5116
8 Symons St., Sloane Sq.

Phone Victoria 0365

T. H. CANTELL

Merchant Tailor

117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)

Telephone City 8776

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

Florence Critten

Specialist in

FURS

Repairs and Remodelling of Furs
an Important Feature

Coats, Tailored Suits

Leather Coats, Evening Suits

Phone: Mayfair 2440

50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST.

LONDON, W. 1

The ART STORES Ltd.

E. J. WILSON & SONS

American Greeting Cards

for Every Occasion

Role distributing agents for Rust Craft Novel-
ties, Markers, Book Covers, Pictures, etc.Cambridge & Oxford Bibles with words of our
Lord in red. Delightful Children's Books.Milly Molly Mandy, The Diary of Snobs, Our
Dog, High class stationery.

53 Sloane Square, S.W.1 Sloane 3621

A. MILLAR ROBINSON

Successor to

TOM B. CAMPBELL

Civil and Military

TAILOR

2 Kingly Street, Regent Street, W. 1

Back of Robinson & Cleavers

Britannic

Carbon Company

Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons,
Typewriting, Duplicating, Of-
fice Stationery, Printing, etc.

TRANSLATIONS

Phone City 2955

17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

The National

Furniture Depositories,

Limited

REMOVAL CONTRACTORS

& STORES

Phone: 544-546 Kings Road

Ken. 0162 Chelsea, S. W. 10

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY

22 & 24 Stanley Gardens

Action Vale

Telephone: Chiswick 2520

Proprietress E. SANDERS

Special attention given to

Silks & Flannels

BUILDING-DECORATING

Best Work—Moderate Prices

J. D. HOBSON Ltd.

1 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

ROYAL FRENCH

LAUNDRY

Tel. 55 Packington Road

Chiswick 1794 South Acton, W. 3

Established 1868

Richmond Lavender

Laundry

165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6

Telephone Riverside 1345

Blue Seal Sandwich Supply

Quick Lunch Counter

115 Fleet Street, E. C. 4

Home-made cakes, meat pies & pastries.

Five hundred sandwiches delivered free.

Phone for price list City 0187

Burgess's Laundry

103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington,

W. 10. Phone Park 7211

Visitors' Work Returned in 48 Hours

M. E. REPTON, Managers

CARPETS & RUGS

Every make for every purpose.

Let my experience help you!

W. H. MINES, 26 Newgate Street, E. C. 1

Phone: City 745

PERSIAN RUGS

10 to 5 daily, except Saturdays.

RAFFIA HATS

A Selection of These Hats

May Be Seen by Appointment

Box K-1232, The Christian Science Moni-

tor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

CADOGAN DAIRY

Milk Delivered in Bottles

New Laid Eggs

Butter & Cream

Tel. 41 Green Street,

Chelsea, S. W. 3

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

THORPE HEAD CO.

(1923) Ltd.

COAL—COKE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1928

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EDITORIALS

An Uprising, Not a Revolt

THE net result of the conference of dry Democrats in the South, held at Asheville, N. C., is the adoption of resolutions pledging those present and those represented to vote for Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and to induce others to do the same. The campaign is to be carried on actively, according to the program adopted, in every state of the South where there has been disclosed a willingness by voters to protest, effectively, the action by the Democratic candidate repudiating and virtually nullifying the prohibition enforcement plank which southern Democrats compelled the Houston convention to adopt.

Judging by the calmness and deliberation which marked the Asheville meeting it would appear that the decision reached does not indicate a revolt against the party itself, but a popular and dignified uprising which will emphasize the disapproval of Tammany's determination to impose its rule upon Democrats who have never subscribed to its un-American code. It is proposed, meantime, that these protesting citizens support and work for the election of national and state legislators who are the candidates of the Democratic Party, that established political supremacy in their commonwealths may be maintained.

It is apparent, probably, to all but those who refuse to analyze this action in its true proportions and significance that it is entirely logical and absolutely unavoidable. The organization perfected does not in any sense resemble a third or bolting party. Old affiliations are to be respected and preserved. Those who have initiated the uprising and who are pledged to make the South's protest effective have no desire to desert their party. Indeed, they can offer convincing proof that they are remaining loyal to it and to its best traditions while repudiating and penalizing those who, by connivance and by a resort to questionable methods, have sought to commit the party to a course which the rank and file do not approve.

By the process decided upon, the people of the South who subscribe to the Asheville platform hope, with reasonable assurance of success, that they will be able to save the party from destruction by subjecting the candidate of Tammany to defeat. Such a defeat at this time, and under the circumstances imposed by the dominant faction at Houston, would not be disastrous or even ignominious. The purging process evidently has been made necessary, now or in the future. Evidently the loyal and truly patriotic Democrats who have entered upon the present undertaking are convinced that heroic methods adopted now will effect the remedy more certainly than if they were longer delayed.

The British Police Inquiry

THE police in Britain have long enjoyed a great reputation. They are held to set the standard to the world in courtesy, steadiness and efficiency. They were the first force of the modern kind in Europe, in that they were organized by Sir Robert Peel in the forties of last century to act as the friends and servants of the people rather than as supporters of the authority of the Government. Hence sprang the old name for them—peelers—a name which has now almost gone out of fashion. The modern policeman, indeed, is an indispensable accompaniment of democracy, the man who protects the public against the individual malefactor rather than the force which imposes on people obedience to laws which they did not help to frame and which they do not desire.

Just lately, however, the British police, or rather perhaps the London police, seem to have come a little under the shadow. There have been criticisms of their attitude to women, and of their handling of problems of public morality; while doubts have even been expressed about their financial integrity. These criticisms doubtless came to a head in connection with what is known as the Savidge case. The police of the London parks had arrested two persons on a charge which was quickly dismissed by the magistrate. The suggestion was then made that the police had committed perjury. The police authorities took up this charge with vigor, intending either to prove it against the accused constables or disprove it altogether. In the course of their investigations they sent for Miss Savidge, one of the acquitted persons, without notice and without encouraging her to take advice from her friends, and interrogated her in Scotland Yard for about six hours without any other woman being present. There is conflict of evidence as to what happened during that period. Miss Savidge declares that she was submitted to a good deal of moral pressure, and that finally she became so weary that she signed almost any statement put in front of her. The police who interrogated her declared they put no pressure upon her of any kind, that Miss Savidge was quite self-possessed and happy throughout, and that the statements recorded by them were a perfectly fair summary of her answers.

The commission which was appointed to investigate the case was divided as to which evidence was more credible.

Public attention, however, has been concentrated not on the question of what the police

did or did not say and do in their interview with Miss Savidge, but on the question of whether the police are entitled under any circumstances to send for individual citizens on their own initiative and submit them to cross-examination with the object of obtaining evidence which may be to their detriment, and especially as to whether they are entitled to do so without first giving them the fullest opportunity of obtaining expert assistance and advice. As the Sunday Times expressed it, public opinion "cared very much less whether this or that policeman had abused his powers than whether the law itself had abused its powers; whether in fact there was not evidence of a system in full force which was of its nature contrary to the whole spirit of English freedom and fair play."

Though the commission was divided about the value of the evidence, it was agreed that during and since the war a system of this kind has grown up, that it is to be deplored and that it ought to be abolished. In this view, practically the whole British opinion seems to concur. A royal commission is to be appointed to inquire into the working of the police. Lord Byng, late Governor-General of Canada, a man of exceptional simplicity yet strength of character, has been appointed commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police of some 20,000 men. There seems to be no room for doubt, therefore, that anything which is wrong with the working of the police will be unearthed and remedied. Great Britain has always been jealous of the liberty of its subjects, a vital thing which has been at a discount in a number of reputedly progressive European countries since the war. The episode of the Savidge case shows that the sense of individual freedom in Britain is as strong as ever. Long may it so remain!

The Cart Before the Horse

VENTURING into the field of prophecy, the financial editor of a New York newspaper is of the opinion that the extent of industrial expansion during the next few months depends largely upon the interest rate for loans, or, as he expresses it: "Vast expansion programs in industry are now awaiting a drop in the money market. Many of these will not be undertaken if instead of more reasonable rates industry is faced with a dearer charge for funds." Similar views have recently been expressed by eminent financiers and heads of great industrial corporations, without, it must be recorded, any attempt to show the cause and effect relation of interest rates to industrial prosperity.

In considering the probable future course of industry and commerce, the people of the United States are above all else interested in knowing whether conditions are favorable for a continuation of manufacturing and trade on the scale that has prevailed during the past few years. If there are unfavorable factors that seem likely to cause even a temporary reaction they should be located and, if possible, eliminated. It is therefore highly important that the question of industrial and commercial credits—for it is these credits which are beneath what on the surface appears to be a matter of money loans and interest rates—should be seen in its proper light, so that no mistaken theory of an alleged scarcity of "money" shall discourage loans and hamper industrial development.

Under normal conditions the rate of interest should be governed by the value of the service bestowed upon the borrower, or in other words, upon the earnings of the enterprise in which the money is invested. If earnings are large, relatively high interest charges may profitably be paid, while with smaller profits high interest rates may result in business failures. It should not be in the power of the banks, who are making large profits from loaning out other people's money, to dictate interest rates to industry and trade. Under the federal reserve bank system it has been assumed that the banks will recognize the buying capacity of the great consuming public as the real basis of all commercial credits, and by discontinuing commercial paper provide the funds needful for the country's business.

If this is not being done it would seem incumbent upon the federal reserve managers to explain the why and wherefore.

Recalling Perry at Yedo

WHEN Tokyo opens her new Imperial Museum, in Hyeno Park, there will be placed on view, encased in solitary dignity, four objects as interesting as they are diminutive, and as valuable as both. The sight-seer with eyes to see will be carried back to a July day in 1853, when an unexpected quartet of "black ships" came sailing into the quiet waters of Yedo Bay, the U. S. S. Susquehanna flying at her peak the flag of Commodore Matthew Perry. For there will lie a lock of hair from the head of the victor of Lake Erie, and the wedding ring he wore, and some gold braid from his collar and a button from his coat. Three lineal descendants of the great sailor and good man have lately donated these mementos to Japan to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of an historic event. Only the other day they were presented by Charles MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Japan, and accepted by Prince Tokugawa, a scion of the Shogun in power when President Fillmore's letter of greeting and invitation was then presented.

To casual reading the whole occurrence may seem the slightest. A second thought should suggest the reasons which render it noteworthy. It would not be easy, for instance, to say which Japan more prides herself upon—her leadership in the progressive movement of "The New East," or her accepted equality among the great powers of the West. And the first step toward each of these cherished positions was taken when Perry broke through a national isolation of more than two centuries' standing. This visit led directly and promptly to the Japanese-American treaty negotiated by Townsend Harris, which was to serve as pattern for practically identical pacts subsequently (and soon) signed by Tokyo with several European states. Hence the coming of Washington's messenger must be held as shaping, both in form and manner, the inevitable change in policy that was to bring Dai Nippon into offi-

cial contact with the peoples she had so long ignored. As it was put in Prince Tokugawa's graceful phrases:

The United States, without a war of aggression, without risking blood and treasure, did more to open the commerce of the Orient than all of the European Powers together. Indeed, Japan owes the adoption of her modern international policy to the stimulus given by the mission of Commodore Perry under the direction of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce.

Is it not to be added that the souvenirs of today's bestowal are to be read as more than indices of even this? Do they not form yet another link, however small, in the chain which binds together the two great nations which face each other across the broad reaches of the Pacific? To the Orient such symbols mean far more than they do to an Occident which boasts that it is "practical," and shuns whatever smacks of "mere sentiment." One wonders if the eastern point of view is not the wiser. There is enduring power in the imponderable.

A Broadening Medical View

ALMOST year by year an unprejudiced observer may have noticed during the last decade or more a broadening sense pervading the practice of medicine. Comparatively rarely today are violent tirades published in the press, as sponsored by prominent medical men, against methods of healing other than their own. Instead, a general laissez-faire attitude is noticeable, as the sense of life and let live appears more and more to be permeating the thought of the physicians of the old school.

This fact is well illustrated in the inaugural address of Dr. W. S. Thayer of Baltimore, president of the American Medical Association, which was delivered in Minneapolis, Minn., on June 12. "We are associated to seek further knowledge that we may gain power individually and collectively to prevent and heal disease," he said, adding:

In the broader matters of public health the public has the same right, after seeking what advice it will, to take just what action it chooses. It is our privilege to be in a position where individually and collectively we are especially qualified to advise the public in these matters. This privilege implies a heavy responsibility. We must seek to direct the public toward sane and efficient action. But we must remember that neither as individuals nor as an association have we the right to demand that the public accept our views.

As an association we are placed in a peculiarly delicate position. Do what we will we shall be accused by those who disagree with us of selfishness, of attempting to protect our own personal interests, of using our power as an organization to oppress others. We must be exceedingly careful to see that such reproaches are wholly unjustified. We must not expect that we can go our way without adapting ourselves to circumstances beyond our immediate control. A well-balanced life is one long compromise. We must compromise as best we can with existing conditions while we seek to direct events toward that which we think the wisest course. We cannot stop the general tendencies of the day by violence or heated opposition. The late King Canute was not successful in controlling the rising tide.

"My Kingdom for a Menagerie!"

THAT millionaires in the United States collect books and pictures is widely known, but there will be skepticism about a statement from Calcutta that they collect wild animals. These private collections, if they are as many as the statement suggests, have oddly escaped the notice of those who chronicle for the Sunday press the activities and habits of the very rich. A Calcutta correspondent, writing to the London Morning Post, says that in 1919 the Calcutta trade in wild animals "experienced a boom, for private menageries had sprung up in many parts of the United States, and competition among the wealthy patrons raised prices. . . . The demand from America has never abated, and is not likely to do so. Many big houses in America are incomplete without private collections, which are added to every month."

The Calcutta correspondent suggests a new and exciting thought concerning the wealthy in many parts of the United States. There is the monthly arrival of a wild animal for the menagerie, an event to which the younger members of the family look forward with childish glee, and their parents with the mature satisfaction of a collector enriching his collection. The week-end guest is no doubt taken after dinner to view the menagerie, a pleasant walk through the estate, for the animals, of course, are domiciled far enough from the house not to annoy the week-end guest if they roar in the night. Supposing him no enthusiastic player of golf, tennis or bridge, a good deal of his week-end may be enjoyably spent watching the wild animals and conversing affably with the intelligent keeper. It is apparently an oversight that the standard book of etiquette does not mention the menagerie—the nearest index reference being "Menus. See: Beverages; Food." But perhaps the proper menagerie etiquette will be included in the next edition.

In olden days, so one seems to have read, kings, emperors and sometimes wealthy nobles had such collections. But that was long before the public zoo and traveling circus had made menageries democratic. It is safe to say that not a millionaire in the United States has as good a menagerie as any citizen may enjoy at the circus.

Editorial Notes

The State of New York is certainly doing a fine piece of work in showing an increase of 250 per cent in the planting of school district forests as compared with last year. This not only increases the timber land of the State, but the trees at maturity pay nearly the entire cost of maintaining the district schools.

The Supreme Court of Kansas, which upheld an act of the Legislature prohibiting any kind of signs on state highways, overlooked an opportunity of reminding the public in general that there will never be a ban on signs of courtesy, careful driving and charitableness.

Now that chemists have found that sister Sue's fiber silk dress can be converted into a first class automobile lacquer, the old family bus can have a new dress in silk instead of an old coat of paint.

The smith pumps the bellows and makes the sparks fly, but it is the water that tempers the iron.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Revolt Against Smith in the South

WHAT might be termed the Asheville movement is about to be inaugurated. In this North Carolina town a rather unique gathering is to hold a conference on Wednesday. It is a unique because it will be composed entirely of Democrats who are opposed to the Democratic nominee for President and who are seeking a way to defeat him. The participants take part by invitation.

Few persons of the North who did not have the experience of witnessing the Houston convention can possibly realize the magnitude of southern bitterness against the New York Governor. It assumes various forms. Tammany is still a hated name down South, and Smith was brought up by Tammany. Religion plays a part in an undercurrent of feeling which may or may not openly express itself. But it is the wet attitude of New York's Governor that is causing most trouble. The women of the temperance organizations are up in arms. They refuse to be placated, and now comes the Asheville movement with the definite object in view of defeating the Democratic nominee. It is almost too much to expect that it will be successful except in spots. Too long has the South been steeped in Democratic ways to be easily uprooted. But the movement may succeed in the border States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma; may even overturn Florida, with prospects in North Carolina and possibilities, perhaps, elsewhere. Surely, when Senator Robinson of Arkansas fears it, there must be something serious about it.

North Carolina belongs to the "Solid South," but there, far more than in its sister commonwealths, is Republican strength growing. One hears of the expansion of industrial plants, but not until one goes through the State and views the magnitude of them it is possible to realize that more cotton products are turned out there than in New England; that more furniture is made there than in Grand Rapids, and so on. With industry comes a demand for protection of the Republican sort; for a Hoover rather than an Al Smith. So, should the Democratic opposition to Smith, added to the increasing Republican strength, be formidable. North Carolina might be lost to the Democratic candidate.

However, the Asheville movement is not looking to Republican Party ascendancy. The basis upon which it is founded is aimed at Smith alone. It asks no one to change his political faith. Support your candidates for Governor, it advises. Vote for Democratic Congressmen who are dry. Stand by your Democratic primaries, but refuse to support Smith, who is the nominee of a government, not of the primaries. Thereby you remain a Democrat.

Such is the argument that is now heard and will be heard throughout the campaign. Truly an interesting situation—The (Phila.) Inquirer.

From the Alabama Press

A SURVEY of editorial comment by the Alabama press on the Smith nomination at Houston discloses that a few editors are vigorously urging their Democratic readers to vote against the nominee; others are lukewarm in their attitude, but the great mass of Alabama editors are urging loyalty to the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. "We are going to do all in our power to defeat the Democratic presidential candidate," says the Foley Outlook, because the "ideals of the South and future welfare of the nation are far more important than the solidity of the Democratic Party, the control of which has been temporarily gained by the most corrupt, vicious and lawless political machine of the nation." "As we see it," says the Abbeville Herald, "the hour has struck when dry Democrats stand at the parting of the ways. To surrender now, to dance to the crack of the party lash, to bow our necks to the wet yoke of a Tammany controlled Democracy is asking Southern Democrats to surrender a principle too sacred to be cast aside." The Jackson South-Alabamian asks: "Who is not a Democrat anyway? The man who will not accept a platform or the man who will not accept a party nominee? If a nominee has the right to reserve exceptions to the platform pledges, has not the voter a right to reserve exceptions to the party nominee?"

Other papers are less pronounced in their comment. "Strange as it may seem," says the Greenville Advocate, "it is nevertheless true, that no other Democrat could have carried the states necessary to win," while the Decatur Daily says "there is little doubt that the Alabama press is nearer to dropping out of Democratic ranks than the State has ever been before." The Roanoke Leader, opposed to the Smith nomination, now says that "the first concern that should be given consideration by all of us is that we determine to consider carefully the issues involved, keeping in a good position, and resolve to allow the other fellow the right to act, as he sees best in the circumstances." The Fort Payne Journal says: "We did not say amen when he was chosen, neither is it our policy to pat the fellow upon the back and say you must support him, nor do we urge them to join the Grand Old Party." The Lenoir Journal says: "You have been fooled by the Smith forces, and the nomination of Smith was secured by false representations, and we hear rumblings of great dissatisfaction. The future looks more than dark for democracy even in Alabama." The Livingston Our Southern Home is non-committal, but says that many Democrats are "making public statements that they will not support the ticket," and this, says the Southern Home, "has not occurred since the Palmer and Buckner campaign; what its effect will be is yet to be determined." The Cleburne News thinks "in common reason it must be admitted that Governor Smith is the only Democrat who had a chance to defeat the Republican candidate for President." The Chattahoochee Valley Times remarks facetiously: "We have not sent in our congratulatory card to Governor Smith." The Greensboro Watchman takes comfort in reciting the following: "The insertion of dry in our platform in both the Democratic and Republican platforms—something that has never heretofore been done in the history of either party—is an acknowledgment of the fact that the great majority of the people of the United States are for prohibition of the liquor traffic and for the strict enforcement of the laws against liquor selling."

Most of the editors of the State are specific in urging their readers to stand by the party, even though they disapprove the selection made for head of the ticket. "This was not our choice among the outstanding Democrats of the nation," says the Lenoir Journal, "but we still believe in Democratic principles and Democratic policies, hence we gladly support the ticket as placed in the field by our party leaders." The LaFayette Star says: "Just because a majority, a large majority, of the party delegates have nominated a man much to our dislike, there is no hope of our turning our backs on the party while outside the ranks. Our advice to Democrats everywhere is to stay with the ship." "We opposed the candidacy of Governor Smith as vigorously as we knew how," says the Ozark Southern Star, "and now, to the ticket, to the platform and to the party the Star pledges, without reserve, its undivided and loyal support." In defense of the whole ticket the Dadeville Spot Cash says: "The Democratic Party is the clean, progressive, upstanding party of the nation today. It is indeed the party of the people. It is in name and in fact Democratic, and to it the people must look for fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations."

Joseph Daniels and Archie Carmichael are both satisfied," says the Alexander City Outlook, "and will support the nominee; who of us can do less?" The Decatur Daily reproduces in full the editorial statement of the Register following the nomination and says: "The article is explanatory of the position of millions of Democrats." The Huntsville Times is supporting the ticket because "it is the best thing for our country at large, insures party victory and in our opinion establishes Democracy at the White House for a good long time to come."

The Limestone Democrat, vigorous opponent of the Smith nomination, says: Governor Smith won the nomination in a fair fight, and this paper expects to support him for the election. It does not expect any considerable majority of Alabama dry Democrats will leave the party, believing that they would rather stay inside the ranks and pin their faith on dry legislators.

The Choctaw Advocate thinks that "while Smith's policies are not altogether in harmony with the Democrats of the southern states, yet the South should remain solid, and if possible elect the chosen candidates of the party." The Alabama Courier at Athens says: "New York furnished one of the two Democratic Presidential tickets since the Civil War, and we believe that who will furnish the third Democratic President." The Greene County Democrat says that "the prospects for a Democratic victory in November are brighter now than when Wilson was nominated."

One of the most thoughtful editorials noted in the

weekly press of the State is that of the Piedmont Journal. "The Democrats of the South," says that publication, "have been called upon to bear one of the greatest crosses in the history of the party, by what happened at the Houston convention. Potential traditions and principles dear to the heart of the southern Democrat were flouted, desecrated, despoiled and raped. The South was politely but firmly told to swallow its principles and get on the band wagon, or to keep its corner and take the count. . . . Alabama and the South fought hard to keep him from becoming the nominee of the Democrats. But that was before the convention. It is different now. It is not Al Smith, the man, any more. It is the Democratic ticket, with its principles and traditions that are so dear to the heart of every true Democrat. There is no middle ground. We who were opposed to Smith have had our say. We have fought and lost. But we are Democrats. And Democrats we are going to remain."—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The Choice of Raskob

ALL of the political commentators seem to be agreed upon the essential points in the decision that made John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It means, they tell us, that Governor Smith is bailing his campaign and intends to boss it. Even his oldest and closest advisers were opposed to the choice of Mr. Raskob, but the Governor insisted that he be named. And bossing his campaign, Governor Smith evidently means to boss it boldly. To his open declaration that he is a wet, and to his open expression of pride in Tammany, he now adds a defiance of all the bigoted anti-Catholics, for Mr. Raskob is a very active member of the Catholic Church.

But of no less interest than Mr. Smith's assertion of authority, certainly not surprising, is a bold statement also not surprising, is the additional and impressive evidence which the selection of Mr. Raskob gives that the Democratic Party is now the friend of big business. And not only is it the friend of big business; it is willing and anxious that all, big business and no business, shall know the fact. It is as much in its platform at Houston, which accepted protectionism as the established order. And under Governor Smith's leadership it now does more than say so in a document to be read and measured by the few. It very graphically illustrates its position in this choice of Mr. Raskob so that the man who runs may know the fact.

It is the quality of affirmation, so strong as to be almost flamboyant, that makes this departure under the Smith leadership striking. For Democratic national administrations have not been inimical to business. Cleveland understood the place of business in the life of the Nation, and so did his political intimates, William C. Whitney, Wilson also understood the place of business and the place the protective tariff had assumed. In private he showed in 1912 that he was rather aghast that voters should think he or any man could change overnight the economic structure built upon protectionism. And the measure of his administration was a moderate reform measure, while the currency law was a blessing to business. Nevertheless, the nature of the tasks that lay before both Cleveland and Wilson brought them into conflict with great business interests, and both of them took into the conflict an intense resentment of the arrogance of big business.

Smith has none of that. It may be due in part to his life-long acceptance of big business, as is the case with many natives of New York. It may be due in part to impressions early made in Tammany, which has always been friendly to big business. It may be due in part to his own contacts with the great leaders of industry and finance—contacts much more intimate and realistic than either Cleveland or Wilson had when first nominated. And it may be due in part, and in very considerable part, to the change in the attitude of big business toward the public, to the new attitude which rather ostentatiously vests upon the public, hat in hand, which proclaims "the public be pleased" as the new gospel, and which has brought into being a whole new subsidiary industry, known as the public relations "counselors" and "advisers" of the corporations.

In New York, Governor Smith, on the one hand, has accepted big business, and, on the other, has fought for advanced social legislation, often distinctly paternalistic in character, to protect the employees of big business and the public generally. He was not at all disturbed by the existence of big business. Perhaps he had the less cause to be disturbed because men like Wilson and Roosevelt and Bryan had thrown the fear of God into his business on more than one occasion. In any event, he was not disturbed; indeed, he liked big business. He demanded only that the masses get their share of the good things while big business played its part. Apparently, that is to be his attitude in national affairs. And Raskob is the symbol thereof, aggressively displayed.—The (Baltimore) Sun.

Alternatives

WHEN a nation fears God, it fears no one else. When it does not fear God it fears all else, and prefers battleships to friendships.—Dr. Poole, in the Melbourne Argus.

Where the Path of Duty Lies

"TO ALL Democrats who love your country more than your party," Charles C. Crouch, San Diego Democrat, has addressed the following repudiation of Al Smith: "The Democratic Party gave to this country the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. It was the greatest contribution to the social, material and moral well-being of civilized society ever given by any political party to any nation. Largely because of it there is less poverty and more prosperity, less woe and more happiness than in any other nation on earth. The party has abolished the saloons and we abolished the slums, and if we never elect another president, that is enough for us to be proud of all the rest of our lives. And now a convention of Democratic politicians have nominated a wet candidate for President and is starting out to undo what has been done, and the question for you and me to decide is which does our path of duty lie."

"Eight years ago at San Francisco there was nothing too mean for us to say of Al Smith and the Tammany wets that tried to put him over. Four years ago at Madison Square Garden we reiterated all that we had said at San Francisco. Both times we told the truth. What we said then is still as true today. The politicians of the party at Houston nominated Smith not because they were honest, but because they were hungry. They wanted to win, and they ask you and me to forget our principles and vote for him. Let's not do it. I for one am unwilling to vote to turn this country over to the wet Tammany crowd. I don't want 'The Sidewalks of New York' to become our national anthem. Let's vote for Hoover this time as a merited rebuke."—San Diego Union.

Spirituality in Politics

A NEW note in politics was struck the other day when John L. McNab, in the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, made his speech nominating Herbert Hoover for President of the United States. Referring, in his opening sentences, to what he declared was the call of the people, demanding the nomination of Mr. Hoover, Mr. McNab said, "There is something spiritual in this universal call of the people for this man," and a little later, referring to the young men who since the World War have come into the public-affairs arena, he said: "They have little reverence for political creeds and no patience with ancient history." Then, paying tribute to the women of this country who now have the voting privilege, he declared: "America's young men are the millions of men who make up the womanhood of this country," followed with this warning: "Let no politician fail to heed the tremendous power of that spiritual force upon the affairs of today. . . ."

While it appears that Mr. McNab has given recognition to a new force in politics, and that what he said in his speech nominating Mr. Hoover for the Presidency, has the clear ring of truth, and, also, of justified and timely warning, the mere alleging that that force exists and that it must be recognized will be of no avail unless there follows action that will prove the allegation. Unless the Republicans set themselves seriously to the task of purifying politics as Mr. McNab indicates is demanded by the people, in whom "spirituality" is the guiding force, then the millions of people who he says are demanding better things in politics have the power to defeat the party whose spokesman proclaims the dawning of a new and better political era.—Florida Times-Union.